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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 183

April 3, 1965

No. 4442

CONTENTS

Bradford's Regional Conference (contd.)	346
Branch Events	350
Company News	334
Correspondence	341
Family Expenditure in 1963	350
Figures in the Pharmaceutical World	345
Hospital Pharmacy Forum	344
In Parliament	332
Leading Articles:	
Prototype or Mark I?	343
Overseas Trade in February	343
New Products and Packs	338
Personalities	335
Symposium on Drug Identification (concluded)	347
Topical Reflections	331
Trade Notes	339
Business Changes	335
Commercial Television	352
Contemporary Themes	352
Coming Events	351
Deaths	336
Expansion Plans	346
Inquests	337
Irish News	330
Manufacturers' Activities	340
New Companies	350
News of the Week	329
News in Brief	331
N.H.S. Statistics	347
Overseas Visits	336
Photographic Notes	340
Prescribers' Press	352
Prescription Poser	342
Print and Publicity	351
Sport	331
Trade Marks	351
Trade Report	348
Wills	352

Index to Advertisers, p. 5. Classified Advertisements, p. 44.

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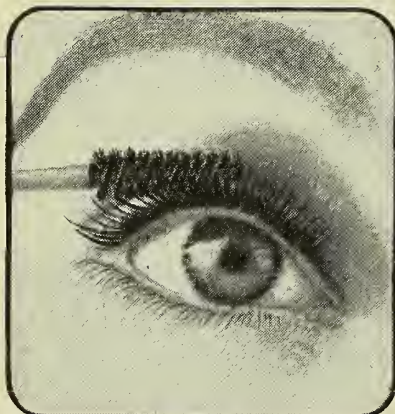
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lengthen your lashes
but...



only a tapered brush..

can lengthen...



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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183

APRIL 3, 1965

No. 4442

Misuse of Drugs

STILL INCREASING IN LONDON

THE Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, does not appear to have had any effect on the number of cases of people obtaining drugs by illegal or irregular means, says the chairman of the London Executive Council (Mr. A. Aldington) in his annual report. He records that in 1962-63 there were 115 cases known to the Council, 138 cases in 1963-64, and during the current year 152 cases. Since October 1964 (when the Act came into force) there had been no reduction in the rate of increase. "It looks as if it may be necessary to suggest amendments to the N.H.S. Act itself to cover some types of case," Mr. Aldington also states that the abolition of the 2s. prescription charge on February 1 has so far produced only a small increase in the number of prescriptions in the London area. The hours of opening of pharmacies and the necessity for rota services, because of staffing problems, are said to be causing small independent pharmacists difficulty in maintaining the required service. "There are already some signs . . . that hours will have to be shortened, but the Council must be assured of a satisfactory service." The Council is co-operating with other health authorities in planning a comprehensive medical centre for the new Woolwich Arsenal estate—a new town of about 50,000 inhabitants. The centre will be used by Guy's Hospital medical school in teaching students about general practice.

N.P.U. Executive

AREA REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED

MESSRS A. Aldington, H. G. Moss and R. A. Valentine were the successful candidates in the Metropolitan division election for the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Committee. The voting figures were:—A. ALDINGTON, 545; H. G. MOSS, 581; D. N. SHARPE, 324; R. A. VALENTINE, 366; J. C. N. WILFORD, 139; R. G. WORBY, 99. There were no contests in the other divisions, and the retiring members were therefore returned unopposed.

Franco-British Congress

REGISTRATIONS CLOSE ON APRIL 23

THE organisers of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress, Torquay, May 14-17, remind intending visitors that the closing date for registration is April 23. Details of the Congress, including programme, were published

in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 6, p. 225. Registration forms or further information may be obtained from the Congress secretary, Mr. A. A. Baker, 10 Laura Grove, Paignton, Devon.

Postal Changes

NEW RATES, MORE MECHANISATION

THE Postmaster-General announced on March 26 new scales of charges for postal services, operative from May 17. More mechanisation is being introduced into the handling of mails and standardised shape and sizes are being adopted for envelopes (details to be given later). The existing and new rates are:—

LETTERS (Inland and Irish Republic)	
EXISTING	NEW
Up to 1 oz. ... 3d.	Up to 2 oz. ... 4d.
2 oz. ... 4½d.	then per 2 oz. ...
then per 2 oz. 1½d.	up to 1 lb. 2d.
	then per 2 oz. 3d.
(Commonwealth (surface mail))	
2½d.	

POSTCARDS (Inland and to Irish Republic)	
2½d.	
(Commonwealth (surface mail))	
Up to 1 oz. ... 3d.	Up to 1 oz. ... 4d.
then per oz. 1½d.	then per oz. 1½d.

NEWSPAPERS (Inland and to Irish Republic)	
Up to 6 oz. ... 3d.	Up to 2 oz. ... 3d.
then per 6 oz. 1½d.	4 oz. ... 5d.
	then per 2 oz. 1d.

PARCELS (Inland and to Irish Republic)	
s. d.	s. d.
Up to 2 lb. ... 2 0	Up to 2 lb. ... 2 9
3 lb. ... 2 3	3 lb. ... 3 0
4 lb. ... 2 6	4 lb. ... 3 3
5 lb. ... 2 9	
6 lb. ... 3 0	6 lb. ... 3 6
8 lb. ... 3 6	8 lb. ... 4 0
10 lb. ... 4 0	10 lb. ... 4 6
12 lb. ... 4 6	

FELLOWS IN MEDICINE: At the Royal College of Surgeons of England Dr. K. W. Georgis, from Ethiopia, and Dr. A. H. Rubinstein, from South Africa, two of the 1965 Smith & Nephew Fellows, with Mr. F. Davis (deputy secretary of the College and administrator of the Fellowship scheme) and Mr. D. E. Seymour (chairman, Smith & Nephew (Research), Ltd., Gilston Park, Herts). The statue is that of John Hunter, who told Jenner (originator of vaccination): "Why not try the experiment?"

15 lb. ... 5 0	14 lb. ... 5 6
18 lb. ... 5 9	18 lb. ... 6 6
22 lb. ... 6 6	22 lb. ... 7 6

EXPRESS SERVICES

(Inland and to Irish Republic)

Conveyance all the way by messenger: Existing rate, 1s. a mile; new rate 3s. a mile.

Conveyance by messenger from delivery office at addressee's request: Existing rate 1s. a mile; new rate 3s. a mile.

Special delivery by messenger from delivery office at sender's request: Existing rate, 1s. a packet; new rate, 3s. a packet, Railax packet: Existing rate, 6s. and 7s. a packet; new rate, 20s. a packet, Various other rates to be appropriately adjusted.

PRINTED MATTER AND SAMPLES

(Sample service not available to Irish Republic)

Up to 2 oz. ... 2½d.	Up to 2 oz. ... 3d.
4 oz. ... 4d.	4 oz. ... 5d.
then per 2 oz. 1d.	then per 2 oz. 1d.

REBATES FOR BULK POSTING

Basically 10 per cent.	Basically 10 per cent.
of total for postings of 5,000 to 24,999, 20 per cent. for 25,000 or more.	of total for postings of 5,000 to 24,999, 20 per cent. for 25,000 to 249,999, 25 per cent. for 250,000 or more.

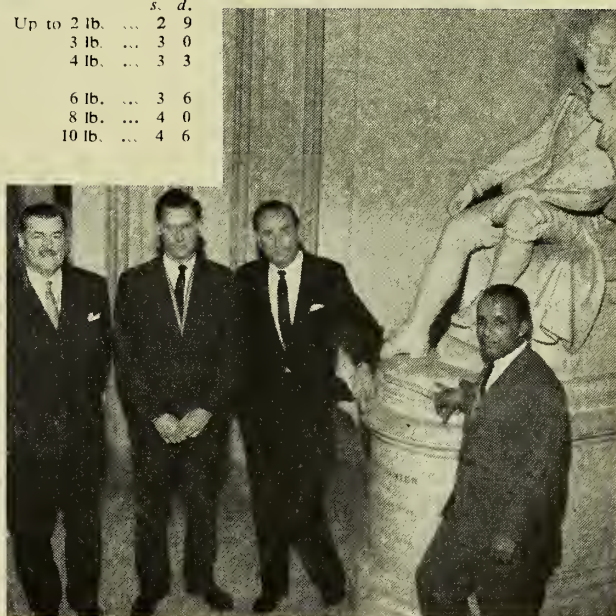
ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND

Existing rate, ½d. to 2½d.; new rate, nil.

Sulphapyridine

A STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY

THE Ministry of Health has issued the following statement relating to the report of the Committee on Cost of Prescribing published in 1964:—THE attention of the Minister of Health and the members of the Committee on



Cost of Prescribing has been drawn to an omission which occurred in paragraph 236 of the Committee's report, published some time ago. This stated that the drug sulphapyridine (widely known as M & B 693) had been made by Dr. Ewins of May & Baker, Ltd. In fact, sulphapyridine was first made by Dr. M. A. Phillips from acetylsulphapyridine which had previously been prepared by Mr. G. Newbery. Both Dr. Phillips and Mr. Newbery were chemists in the laboratories of Messrs. May & Baker (hence the letters "M & B"), whose director of research was Dr. A. J. Ewins. The Minister and the members of the Committee state that they regret the omission, which seems to have been due to an insufficiency in the information put before the Committee. The Minister has arranged for the insertion of a correction slip in copies of the report still in the hands of H.M. Stationery Office, and he and the members of the Committee desire to put the facts on public record in order to bring to the notice of those possessing uncorrected copies of the report the part played in this very important discovery by Dr. Phillips.

Statement on Phenacetin

N.P.U. SUPPORTS THE SOCIETY

THE National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Committee issued on March 24 a statement supporting the action

taken by the Pharmaceutical Society when, on March 3, the Society pointed out that pharmacists could make a contribution to public health by warning regular purchasers of preparations containing phenacetin. The statement says: "The need for a warning about medicines containing phenacetin provides a further example of why the retail distribution of medicines should be restricted to pharmacy. The staff of grocers and supermarkets do not know which medicines contain phenacetin, nor of its harmful effects. The pharmacist does know, and is therefore in a position to advise and protect the public."

Fowl Pest Vaccine

SOURCES OF SUPPLY FROM APRIL 1

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is reminding poultry keepers that, when the subsidy comes to an end on April 1, fowl-pest vaccine will no longer be available from offices of the Ministry. Ample supplies of vaccine are announced by the Ministry as being available through chemists and other commercial channels at prices little above the subsidised prices. Every poultry keeper is asked to make sure that he can continue to obtain supplies to maintain his vaccination programme. If not, he is advised to seek assistance

from the manufacturers. Companies present licensed to manufacture or import fowl pest vaccines are Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Wellcome Building Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Crook Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10; Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex; Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent; and Willows Franco Ltd., 73 Shacklewell Lane, London, E.8.

Personal Export Scheme

REPRINT OF FORM P.T.40

FORM P.T.40, which must be completed when a trader wishes to claim relief from purchase tax on goods exported under the Personal Export Scheme, has been revised so as to bring up to date the information in it. Copies of the revised form, which bear the letter D as a prefix to the serial number, are now available from the local officer of Customs and Excise. Copies of the form bearing the letter A, B or C as a prefix to the serial number should no longer be used.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Fire at a New Factory

DISTRIBUTION INTERRUPTED

THE newly opened premises of Victor E. Hanna, Ltd., North Road, Finglas, Dublin, were completely destroyed by fire recently. The damage is estimated at £150,000. Temporary accommodation has been obtained c/o Jeyes (Ireland), Ltd., McKee Avenue, Finglas, Dublin, 11, a high proportion of the staff have been retained. Messrs. Hanna hope to resume distribution from April 5. They are understood to have already acquired larger premises and are recommencing manufacturing so soon as possible.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

A MEETING of pharmacists from all parts of Wicklow, held at Aughrim, Arklow, co. Wicklow, recently, formed the County Wicklow Pharmacists' Association, with Mr. M. Butler, Wicklow, as *Chairman*.

THE Association of Hospital and Public Pharmacists reports having had an active year. At present the Association is negotiating a status salary increase with the various bodies concerned. Because of the negotiations the general meeting has been postponed until progress can be reported.

THE NORTH

THE president of the Guild of Public Pharmacists (Mr. E. J. Fitchett) addressed a meeting of the Northern Ireland Branch of the Guild in Belfast on March 27, on the Guild's organisation and work. It was announced that twenty-two hospital pharmacists had joined the Branch. A vote of thanks to Mr. Fitchett was proposed by Mr. J. H. Restrict (Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast). The next meeting of the Branch is being held at Altnagelvin Hospital, Londonderry, at 3 p.m. on May 1.

1965 CONFERENCE TIME-TABLE

Provisional programme

THE provisional programme for the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in Cardiff, September 5-10, has been announced by the organisers, as follows:—

SUNDAY

10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Conference office open at the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

Afternoon

College of Advanced Technology: The safety and quality of pharmaceutical products. Ladies' excursions (Welsh cookery demonstration; Vale of Glamorgan).

Garden party at Duffryn House and Gardens. Sports competitions (golf, bowls, tennis).

Evening

University reception at National Museum of Wales.

MONDAY

10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Conference office open.

Morning Opening session at Welsh College of Advanced Technology.

Afternoon Science sessions at Welsh College of Advanced Technology or University College. Ladies' excursions (hair-styling demonstration; Cardiff Castle; Llandaff Cathedral).

Evening Civic reception by Lord Mayor of Cardiff in the Assembly rooms of the City Hall.

Morning

THURSDAY

Conference lecture at Welsh College of Advanced Technology. Professor W. Mushin on "Anaesthesia — Art or Science?"

10.45 a.m.

Conference excursion to Swansea and Gower coast.

FRIDAY

Morning

Professional session at Welsh College of Advanced Technology: New medicines legislation. Science sessions. Ladies' excursions (fashion display: Llandaff Cathedral). Science and closing sessions. Conference ball at Top Rank suite.

Afternoon

Evening

Books of Conference tickets for Monday to Friday are available at £8 8s. each, inclusive of luncheon; banquet tickets at an additional cost of £3 3s. each inclusive of table wines. Day tickets are also available. Application forms can be obtained from the secretary of the Cardiff Conference Committee, Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, The Parade, Cardiff.

TUESDAY

Morning Professional session at Welsh College of Advanced Technology: The pharmacy as a centre for health information. Science sessions. Ladies' all-day excursion (Wye Valley) or morning excursion (three castles).

Afternoon Science sessions. Ladies' excursion (St. Fagan's folk museum).

Evening Banquet at Sophia Gardens Pavilion.

WEDNESDAY

Morning Symposium session at Welsh

NEWS IN BRIEF

LEEDS General Infirmary closed down its out-patient dispensing department recently owing to shortage of staff. The infirmary deals with 800,000 out-patient attendances annually.

A REBATE on the selling price of about one hundred pharmaceutical products was approved by the Inter-ministerial Prices Committee in Italy in March 25.

THE latest concepts in the design of artificial aids for the handicapped will be the subject of a "Breakthrough" programme being broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service on April 8.

MORE than 550 opium poppy fields, totalling 2,300,000 sq. yd. in area, were destroyed in Mexico in a recent anti-drug drive, according to a report in the *Glasgow Evening Citizen*.

A 21-p. booklet on gums and resins written by Dr. R. R. Fernandez (Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India) has been published by the manager of publication, Civil Lines, Delhi, India, price 4s. 1d. per copy.

AT the annual meeting of the British Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association held on March 24, Mr. R. Rigby (Nicholas Products, Ltd.), was elected *Chairman*; and Mr. T. R. Auchincloss (Jeyes Group, Ltd.), *Vice-chairman*.

MINISTRY of Health Hospital Technical Memorandum No. 13, Planned Preventive Maintenance, a system for Engineering Plant and Services, was published on March 31 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s.).

APPOINTED to the Council of the Institute of Pharmacy Management, with effect from April 1, are Messrs. G. B. Green, B.Sc., M.P.S.; E. A. Jensen, B.Com., M.P.S.; S. W. Kipling, B.A., M.P.S.; P. Roche and C. C. Stevens, LL.B., M.P.S.

THE Arthritis and Rheumatism Council has produced the first number of a newsletter, *Arc*, giving facts on rheumatic diseases and news of the Council's activities. Contents include a report on the Council's research unit on drug action, and an article "How the Pharmaceutical Industry sees Rheumatism Research," written by Mr. D. E. Seymour (research director, Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd.). Copies of the newsletter are obtainable (price 1s. each) from the Council, Faraday House, 8 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

SPORT

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A Stableford competition was played at Purley Downs golf club on March 24 for the following prizes: *Scotia bowl*, 1. B. J. K. Stephenson, Shooters Hill, 34 pts. (better score on last six holes); 2. S. M. Hutchinson, Royal Blackheath, 34 pts. (better score on last nine holes); 3. G. S. Jamieson, Croham Hurst, 34 pts. *Scratch to Fourteen Handicap prize*, F. R. Jamieson, Woodcote Park, 33 pts. *Fifteen and over Handicap prize*, G. Howell, Banstead Downs, 31 pts.

At the annual meeting of the Society held the same evening the following officers were elected for the year 1965-6, *President*, R. Swindells; *Captain*, S. M. Hutchinson; *Vice-captain*, J. F. Needham; *Treasurer*, G. Howell; *Secretary*, F. C. Hodgson, 51 Gipsy Hill, London, S.E.19 (Telephone: G1P 0726).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Drug identification

The Pharmaceutical Society is to be warmly commended for its enterprise in arranging a symposium on "Identification of Drugs and Poisons." Contributors, both in the papers and in discussion (p. 323), revealed the wide interest taken in the subject, as well as considerable diversity of opinion. That that interest is not confined to those directly involved is illustrated by the debate, reported on another page, in the House of Lords on the equally controversial topic of the labelling of dispensed medicines. At the symposium, Mr. H. Burlinson pointed out that often it was not in the interest of the patient to know when certain drugs were being prescribed, and that is true. But there are occasions when the identification of a medicament may prove to be a public safeguard, and the pharmacist may be justified in naming dispensed tablets even in the absence of specific instruction from the prescriber. Such an occasion might be the prescribing of three different kinds of white, uncoated tablets, all of similar size, with instructions which, if not falling short of the legal requirements, were sufficiently vague as to make the possibility of error something of a risk. The speaker referred to the difficulties that could arise from the interchanging of box lids, but that is a problem every pharmacist could solve by dispensing tablets in bottles. Even then, the behaviour of the patient may undo all that has been attempted on his behalf. I am thinking in particular of a gentleman who collects three different lots of tablets in three separate bottles all clearly labelled. Despite repeated remonstrance, he pours the lot into an old tobacco tin, which intimates that not only is he a "square" but a four-square, shakes the tin, and departs leaving three empty bottles on the counter. The fact that he returns for more suggests that tablet identification poses no special problems so far as he is concerned.

The Lords

The debate in the House of Lords (p. 298) was concerned with the named labelling of dispensed medicines. Lord St. Just felt that present practice should be reversed, and that all medicines should carry a description of their contents unless otherwise stated on the prescription. His suggestion resulted in the House hearing the viewpoints of doctor and layman. The matter is not a simple one, and Lord Fraser did not show a sufficient appreciation of the situation when he said that it was dangerous to have no proper identification because one might have in one's cupboard, as he had, half a dozen bottles and have forgotten what they contained and what they were for. But Lord Taylor (Parliamentary under Secretary of State) did not help the course of the debate by agreeing that that was one of the compelling reasons why it would be desirable that all prescribed medicines should be labelled, and later saying that self-medication of patients with the residue of labelled products was not always desirable. There must be many homes with a much larger and more varied selection than that of Lord Fraser, but even if they were all labelled the central problem remains. Before self-treatment is commenced the patient has to resort to a self-diagnosis in retrospect—a thoroughly unreliable guide, and just as dangerous as having a collection of unidentified tablets.

A solution

The arguments for and against labelling are likely to continue. The blame for obstructing reform must not be laid at the pharmacist's door, as Lady Summerskill tried to do. She, I have no doubt, is aware of the steps a doctor should take if he wishes his prescriptions to be identified by their labels. But she might subscribe to a policy of limiting the quantities prescribed to all but chronic patients, for it is largely from the generous prescribing of drugs that the problem of residue arises. I am surprised that the noble Lady, herself a doctor, should publicly advocate that the public should "use up all the half-filled boxes of tablets in their cupboards," even if those tablets were identifiable.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was asked by MR. J. A. FARR on March 24 what steps he was taking to amend the workings of the scheme relating to the notification of chemicals used in agriculture. MR. J. H. HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) in a written answer indicated that the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals was at present reviewing the scheme and in the light of the Committee's recommendations the Government would decide whether any amendment was necessary.

Computers

When MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Minister of Health to what extent computers were being introduced into the National Health Service hospital administration. MR. LOUGHLIN, in a written reply on March 15, said "We are encouraging the use of computers wherever it is reasonable to do so. Four have been installed, three are on order and others are under consideration. In addition a number of hospital authorities make use of the services of commercially provided computers."

Hearing Aids

BARONESS ELLIOT, in a question in the House of Lords on March 3, sought information about the Government's proposals concerning a recommendation by the Consumer Council for regulating the conditions of supply of commercial hearing aids, and extending the range of National Health Service aids. LORD TAYLOR (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations) said that a working party was set up about eighteen months ago to consider how best to meet the needs of the minority of patients who could not be helped by any of the existing range of Medresco aids. The working party had now extended its activities to advising on development of all aspects of the hearing aid service, including behind-the-ear hearing aids. The general supply through the National Health Service of a behind-the-ear aid raised a very difficult question. The Medresco aid was manufactured on contract for the National Health Service at a very reasonable price. If it were decided that a behind-the-ear hearing aid was to be supplied, it would be a matter for very careful consideration as to whether it, too, should be supplied on contract, "which would make the subject extremely complicated."

Dieldrin Sales

MR. J. RANKIN asked the Minister of Agriculture on March 18 if he was aware that pesticides like dieldrin continued to be sold after a ban had been imposed on their sale and what steps he took to enforce such bans.

MR. J. HOY (Parliamentary Secretary) replied that those pesticides could still be sold for some uses. All the restrictions were voluntary and there were no powers to impose a legal prohibition,

but the organisations concerned had agreed to co-operate in giving effect to the restrictions.

Drug Addiction

MR. W. T. WILLIAMS asked the Minister of Health on March 22 if he would cause drug addiction to be made a notifiable disease and require a central register of addicts to be kept. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON said the desirability of such requirements was within the field now being reviewed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction.

MR. G. THOMAS (joint Under-Secretary of State, Home Office) also told MR. WILLIAMS that there were 635 listed addicts on December 31, 1963, and the provisional figure for 1964 was 667.

Artificial Sweeteners

MRS. JOYCE BUTLER asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food what official research was undertaken into the safety of artificial sweeteners before their use in food and drink was permitted. In a written reply on March 24 MR. HOY said: "Research is not normally undertaken by the Government themselves into the safety of commercially developed food ingredients or food additives. It is for the commercial interests concerned to carry out the necessary research and for the Government to decide, in the light of the results, whether the product concerned can be allowed to be used in food."

Postal Services

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL in the House of Commons and LORD HOBSON in the House of Lords announced increased postal charges effective May 17 (see p. 329).

Replying to an Opposition resolution on March 30 censuring the Government for the increased postal charges, the Postmaster General (MR. WEDGWOOD BENN) said that to facilitate the mechanical sorting of envelopes the Post Office would press ahead with the standardisation of envelopes in the preferred ranges recommended by the Universal Postal Union. The date for their introduction would be fixed soon after consultations with the stationery trade and, after that, non-standard envelopes would be charged at a higher rate. The postal coding system tested at Norwich would be applied all over the country.

Sunday Observance

Answering a number of questioners on March 25, SIR FRANK SOSKICE (Home Secretary) said he was anxious that the law on Sunday observance should be rationalised and brought into keeping with modern thought and conditions so soon as that could be reasonably done. He was not yet able to say when it might be possible to introduce legislation.

Drug Addiction Report

MR. W. T. WILLIAMS asked the Minister of Health when the report of

the Interdepartmental Committee Drug Addiction was to be published. MR. C. LOUGHLIN (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) in a written answer on March 25 said he understood the Committee was preparing a report and when that was received consideration would be given whether it should be published.

February Prescriptions

DR. S. SUMMERSKILL asked the Minister of Health on March 29 what evidence he had received of an increase or decrease in demand for prescriptions since February 1.

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said it would take time to assess the effect of abolishing the prescription charges; preliminary information suggested that the number of prescriptions dispensed in February compared with the same month in the past six years, was probably higher than in four of those years and lower than in the other two. Nothing in the provisional figures that had reached him suggested any of the abuses to patients that had been so confidently forecast from the Opposition benches. "We expected some increase and there is some increase but there is no indication of any large increase or of abuse."

MR. J. E. B. HILL asked the Minister whether, in view of the fact that the cancellation of prescription charges would deprive chemists of part payment at the time of dispensing, he would take steps to institute a monthly payment on account pending final pricing and settlement. MR. ROBINSON said: "No. Chemists have a standing payment on account and payment in full for prescriptions dispensed during February will be made in the next two or three weeks."

MR. HILL then asked: "Is not the effect of the present system that the chemist gives the Government about three months' credit for one month's work rolling forward, and that this can bear hard on small chemists because it involves providing extra working capital, since wholesalers will not give more than about six weeks' credit?" That was particularly hard, said Mr. Hill, on some rural chemists.

MR. ROBINSON replied that he had had some representations on the matter and had told the chemists that, on the present evidence, he was not able to agree to the increase in the standing charges which they sought. However, if they had evidence of serious financial hardship in a substantial number of individual cases, he would be prepared to consider temporary measures for dealing with them.

MR. J. TINN asked the Minister of Health if he would require chemists when making up prescriptions, to show on the label the cost to the Health Service that would otherwise have been borne by the patient. MR. ROBINSON said: "I do not think this would be appropriate." In reply to another question the Minister gave the number of prescriptions dispensed by chemists in each February from 1949 to 1965. [The past six years' figures are given here]:—

February 1959, 22,950,396; 1960, 9,512,339; 1961, 22,211,770; 1962, 1,304,582; 1963, 18,682,174; 1964, 8,396,022. MR. G. COOKE asked the Minister of Health what progress he had made with the preparation of new legislation dealing with pharmacy and medicines, and whether it was intended to introduce a Bill during the current session.

MR. ROBINSON said he was studying the views of the organisations concerned upon an outline of proposals for legislation, on which, in 1964, they had been invited to comment. It would not be possible to introduce legislation during the present Session.

THE MINISTER told Mr. J. HALL that it was hoped to resume negotiations with the Whitley Council in the near future on the hospital pharmacists' salary claim.

Monopolies and Mergers Bill

MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President, Board of Trade), moving the second reading of the Monopolies and Mergers Bill on

March 29, said that neither monopolies nor mergers were always bad. In many instances greater size and further amalgamations might be desirable in the public interest. The present dual system of a Monopolies Commission and a Restrictive Practices Court had been criticised as "too slow," and the Government proposed "to put an end to all this irresolution and impotence. We are not proposing to ban all mergers, merely to have the power to subject them to tests of public interest and to delay them where necessary. Numerous small mergers would be outside the scope of the Bill." In deciding which to exclude, the Government had adopted the test of the original monopolies legislation (control of one-third or more of the product or service) plus a further test (transfer of assets over £5 millions). Take-over bids by foreigners for British firms would also be covered by the Bill.

In the House of Lords on March 30, the Dangerous Drugs Bill was reported without further amendment.

LEGAL REPORTS

Canadian Patent Infringement

THE Exchequer Court, Ottawa, ruled on March 16 that tetracycline supplied to a Canadian company by Ferment Farma of Milan, Italy, infringed Canadian process patents held by the American Cyanamid Co. The suit was brought in Canada against Charles E. Frosst and Co., who had been importing tetracycline manufactured by Ferment Farma for sale in Canada. In the decision, the judge held that the organism used by Ferment Farma to produce tetracycline and named by them *Streptomyces lusitanus* was actually *Streptomyces aureofaciens*. The use of *Streptomyces aureofaciens* was covered by the American Cyanamid Company's patents in many countries throughout the world. On that basis the court held that Cyanamid patents in Canada were infringed by sale of the Ferment Farma material and granted an injunction immediately prohibiting further sale of Ferment Farma material. The court awarded damages to Cyanamid.

Patent Upheld

In the first court case involving the validity of Pfizer's tetracycline patent to reach trial, a judge in the Federal Court in Miami, Florida, U.S.A., on March 19, held that Messrs. Pfizer were entitled to obtain a permanent injunction against Barry-Martin Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, prohibiting further infringement by the company of the patent, and to recover all its damages from the infringement. The judge said: "The Conover patent in suit No. 2,699,054 was duly and legally issued to plaintiff by the United States Patent Office after a careful examination of all relevant facts bearing on patentability. Plaintiff has owned said patent continuously since it was issued on January 11, 1955. It is good and valid in law, and its claims clearly define a patentable invention of great importance in the medical field." Messrs. Barry-Martin had purchased capsules and syrup containing tetracycline from Continental Vitamin Corporation, a

subsidiary of Zenith Laboratories, Inc., both of New Jersey. The Pfizer organisation has suits pending in the Federal district court in Newark, N.J., against both Continental Vitamin and Zenith Laboratories for patent infringement.

Injunction Refused

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on March 16, Mr. Justice Cross declined to make an order on an application by Roche Products, Ltd., Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, for interlocutory injunctions against Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Poland Street, London, W.1, to restrain alleged passing-off concerning the Roche product Librium. The judge said that relief granted to Roche by the Court of Appeal (see *C. & D.*, March 6, p. 228) in a patent action against Inter-Continental was more extensive than that sought in the passing-off application; in the light of that relief it would be wrong to grant interlocutory injunctions on the present application. The application was stood over until trial of the action on an undertaking by Inter-Continental not to pass-off or attempt to pass-off their capsules and tablets of chlordiazepoxide and chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride as and for those of Roche Products, Ltd., by supplying them in response to orders for Librium. The judge said that Roche sold tranquillisers of chlordiazepoxide under the name Librium. It was a drug only available on prescription and a high proportion of the sales were to National Health Service patients. Librium, which had become well-known to doctors and chemists, was sold in capsules and tablets of a particular shape and colour, and the evidence was that by 1964 an experienced chemist would assume that capsules and tablets of that get-up contained Librium. The evidence also was that doctors prescribed the drug under the name Librium and not as chlordiazepoxide. In the autumn of 1964 Inter-Continental applied for a statutory licence and

began to sell chlordiazepoxide in capsules and tablets substantially the same shape and colour as those of Librium. Roche started proceedings for infringement of patent; their application for an interlocutory injunction was refused, but the refusal was reversed on appeal when Inter-Continental were restrained from infringement. The judge added that he had been told that Inter-Continental were now prepared to submit to that injunction being made perpetual. It could not be suggested that when Inter-Continental sold chlordiazepoxide to chemists they passed it off as a Roche drug; the containers clearly showed that the goods were the goods of Inter-Continental. But Roche said that Inter-Continental were intentionally enabling chemists to pass chlordiazepoxide off as Librium by supplying it in response to orders for Librium.

The prices charged by Inter-Continental to chemists were lower than those charged by Roche for Librium, and Roche suggested that the advantage which would accrue to chemists by supplying chlordiazepoxide rather than the genuine Librium to National Health Service patients would be that the chemists could claim to be reimbursed by the Ministry of Health at the higher price. In support of that suggestion Roche had referred to advertising material issued by Inter-Continental. Inter-Continental repudiated the suggestion that that was their intention and said that they should not be held responsible for the wrongful acts of chemists.

Said He Was "Framed"

DECLARING that he had been "framed" by his superiors because he had been a nuisance over union matters at the depot, Ronald George Simkins, driver, 86 Melody Road, Wandsworth, was acquitted of major charges against him, at the London Sessions, on March 26. The jury found him not guilty, after a two-day trial, of stealing ointment and other articles worth £70 belonging to his employers, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1. He pleaded guilty to a further charge of stealing a tin of ointment and other articles worth £4 10s.: in sentencing him to nine months imprisonment, the chairman told Simkins, "You were a trusted and well paid servant. You quite clearly were well aware of the rights of individuals and you must equally have been well aware of the rights of the people employing you. You will have to go to prison as a punishment to yourself and a deterrent to others as in this company there was a great deal of thieving going on." Upon hearing the sentence, Simkins collapsed in the dock and his wife was removed from the court after she had screamed out a protest. Prosecuting counsel said that observation was kept by the company's transport manager and the security officer on the afternoon of January 16. Simkins was employed as a driver making deliveries to chemists in south-west London. They saw him drive in his van and go to the loading bay and take some boxes which were destined for delivery in the Richmond area. He also took the documents relating to

those deliveries, screwed them up and placed them low down in a dustbin in the yard from where they were subsequently recovered. The boxes were then put by Simkins on to his own van and he locked it and parked the van. The police were informed and they joined forces with Mr. Titmus and Mr. Vass and watched from a car at 7 a.m. the following Monday. They saw Simkins arrive in his own car and park it and they followed Simkins when he drove out in his lorry and stopped outside a chemist's shop in Streatham Hill. It was then found that apart from his correct deliveries, Simkins only had empty boxes on his van. When questioned, Simkins said there was nothing on his van that should not be there. Asked why he had some empty boxes which related to Richmond deliveries, Simkins said he had no idea how they got there. In evidence, Simkins said that after he had finished work on Saturdays he did not unload his empty boxes. He declared he only loaded his van with his proper deliveries and denied taking any of the Richmond

deliveries or hiding their documents in the dustbin.

Simkins said there had been trouble in the dépôt over clocking-on and he was the union shop steward. He suggested that he had been "framed" because he had made himself a nuisance over union matters. After locking up his van on Saturday the keys were in the weighbridge office and he did not have a duplicate. In the course of his employment with the firm for two and a half years, there had been occasions when the wrong boxes were put on his van and he then returned them to the dépôt. After he had been acquitted on the major charge, Mr. Green said that when Simkins' home was searched, property belonging to British Drug Houses was found there. It was stated that Simkins had one previous conviction when in 1956 he was conditionally discharged for stealing cigarettes from a shop. He was married with two young children and was earning £18 a week. There had been considerable thefts from the company and that was the reason for the observation being kept.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM, LTD. — Dr. Gordon Hargreaves has been appointed managing director of the company.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., LTD. — Mr. R. C. Howell (formerly marketing manager) has been appointed to the board of the company as assistant managing director.

WILLIAM BLYTHE & CO., LTD. — Final dividend 12 per cent., making 17 per cent. for 1964 (same). Profit, £106,257 (£100,112) less tax, £12,105 (£29,554).

WILLOWS FRANCIS, LTD. — An interim dividend of 7½ per cent. (same) is announced for year ending June 30. Profit for six months to December 31, 1964, was £41,233 (£42,550).

JOHNSONS OF HENDON HOLDINGS, LTD. — Pre-tax profit for 1964 is about £240,000 (£185,896). A second interim of 6 per cent. making 10 per cent. (8 per cent.) has been announced. No further dividend will be paid for 1964.

JAMES A. JOBLING & CO., LTD. — Sales in year ended December 27, 1964, were 10 per cent. up on 1963. Group profit at £1,324,155, was also an all-time record (£1,035,867). Future prospects for the group are promising, and 1965 should be another successful year, states the chairman.

NATIONAL STARCH AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, New York, U.S.A. — Net sales for 1964 amounted to \$83,499,340 (\$75,972,814); income before taxes, \$10,322,376 (\$9,859,556); provision for taxes, \$4,969,933 (\$5,111,915).

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. — Mr. F. C. Bagnall has been appointed commercial director in place of Mr. W. D. Scott who has retired. Mr. M. J. S. Clapham has been appointed overseas co-ordination director and six territorial directors have been appointed. The office of overseas director has been discontinued.

REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVER, LTD. — Mr. H. E. Casler has been appointed managing director in succession to Mr. J. J. Collins (former chairman and managing director), who is returning to the American parent company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, as assistant to the vice-president.

FISONS, LTD. — The company have reached agreement with West Norfolk Fertilisers, Ltd., to acquire from that company, with effect from July 1, their 25 per cent. interest in Nitrogen Fertilisers, Ltd., which will then become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fison group. The agreement will provide that total consideration to be paid will be approximately £675,000.

WILLIAM WARNE (HOLDINGS), LTD. — A dividend of 30 per cent. is declared for 1964 (against 25 per cent.). Group profit increased from £408,000 to £485,000, before tax but after depreciation of £126,000 (£113,000) and debenture interest, £45,000 (£13,875). The net profit is £248,000 (£216,000) after a higher tax charge of £237,000 (£192,000).

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD., and ASSOCIATED CHEMICAL COMPANIES, LTD. — The offer by Albright & Wilson, Ltd. for the whole of the issued share capital of Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd. (see *C. & D.*, February 20, p. 174), has been accepted by the holders of more than 91 per cent. of the Preference shares and more than 92 per cent. of the Ordinary stock, and has become unconditional.

CRODA ORGANISATION, LTD. — The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 10½ per cent. making 15 per cent. for 1964 (against 11 per cent. forecast). Total external sales increased from £1,992,964 to £2,497,993 and the group profit, before tax, rose from £168,214 to £232,471. U.K. tax takes £81,364 (£70,755) and overseas tax, £34,232 (£12,674) leaving a net profit

of £116,875 (£84,785). The chairman (Mr. F. A. S. Wood) states: "Particularly dramatic" progress has been made in the U.S. subsidiary, which contributed in 1964 a total of 22 per cent. of both sales and profits of the group.

JAMES, SAMUEL & CO., LTD. — Mr. J. F. Malin has been appointed a director with special reference to sales. He will fill the vacancy created on the board by the retirement of Mr. S. Rosen who has retired because of ill-health.

ASHE CHEMICAL, LTD. — The company has again experienced a successful year and although figures are not yet finalised, they are expected to show a "considerable" improvement over 1963. The directors anticipate being able to recommend a final dividend for 1964 of 23 per cent. (18 per cent.) making a total of 30 per cent. (25 per cent.) for the year.

BUTLER CHEMICALS, LTD. — Final dividend 8½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for 1964 (same). In view of capital expenditure on new works which absorbed funds previously earning interest but from which benefit is not yet reflected in profits, directors believe results reasonably satisfactory. After depreciation of £54,408 (£51,420), 1964 profit is £92,176 (£139,965), tax charge, £44,536 (£103,510) less relief in respect of investment allowances £49,000 (£28,000); net profit, £96,640 (£64,455).

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD. — Subject to audit, profit for 1964 after all charges, but before taxation, amounted to £1,067,558 (£628,417) from sales totalling £13.85 millions (£12.25 millions). Provision for taxation is £453,724 (£211,111). A final dividend of 7½d. per share is recommended making a total of elevenpence for the year (ninepence). The Board also propose a one-for-two scrip issue. The level of business so far this year has been well maintained, the directors state.

FISONS SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, LTD. — The company has acquired all the share capital of Gas Chromatography, Ltd., and its wholly owned subsidiary Scientific Industries International Inc. (U.K.), Ltd. Messrs. W. A. Wiseman and H. Freedman, the respective founders, have agreed to continue as joint managing directors of Gas Chromatography, Ltd., and Mr. D. Sutton (managing director, Fisons Scientific Apparatus), with Mr. R. Allison (commercial director), have joined the board.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC., U.S.A. — Net earnings during 1964 rose to £16 millions, about 10 per cent. more than the previous year. Although more shares were in issue in 1964 than in 1963, earnings per share rose to \$2.27 (\$2.08) and dividends to \$1.15 (\$1.05) per share. Profits were earned from sales in 100 countries amounting to £171 millions or 15 per cent. more than in 1963. The U.S. market took \$257 millions worth, Canada and Latin America \$55 millions, the U.K. and Europe \$112 millions, and other areas \$56 millions. During 1964, just over \$18 millions, or £6.4 millions, were spent on research (against £6.1 mil-

In mild acute gastritis when the question is...

HOW TO ENSURE that a patient with nausea and vomiting takes sufficient essential fluid and calories. Very often in such circumstances you are the person looked to for an answer.

A patient with gastritis, because he has nausea, cannot face a conventional diet. The mere smell of food may be enough to make him vomit. Yet nutriment that will spare protein and provide energy as well as some fluid intake is essential to such a patient.

What, then, can you do to help these patients? A liquid glucose drink will very often provide the answer, and just such a drink has been in everyday clinical use for many years . . . Lucozade. So, when the question is "What shall I recommend to help this patient?" remember that Lucozade's value has been fully established over a long period of time.

Just why it is so suitable under these circumstances derives from its formulation:—

❏ Lucozade is basically a solution of liquid glucose which contains a number of carbohydrates, of which dextrose (glucose) is only one. The others (maltose, oligosaccharides and higher saccharides) comprise more than 80% of the total weight of the constituents. It is erroneous, therefore, to think of liquid glucose as being dextrose in liquid form. For instance, it is not as sweet as dextrose (or sucrose). The relative sweetnesses are: liquid glucose 23, dextrose 74, (sucrose 100).

❏ In man liquid glucose has been shown¹ to produce a 10% blood sugar rise in 5.1 minutes, compared with 7.2 minutes for dextrose and 8.3 minutes for sucrose. It spares protein and provides fluid. One large bottle of Lucozade supplies 546 Calories (except in Northern Ire-

land where, because of an increased liquid glucose content, it provides 650 Calories).

❏ Liquid glucose has a much lower osmotic pressure than either dextrose or sucrose and it is for this reason, together with its lower sweetness level, that it rarely causes nausea or stomach upset, even when taken in considerable quantity. Moreover, Lucozade is pleasant to take. It has a mild citrus flavour, is lightly carbonated and acidified with lactic acid.

❏ Lucozade is, therefore, invaluable—when fluid intake has to be increased; when a patient cannot face a normal diet or has difficulty in swallowing; in any gastro-intestinal disorder; pre- and post-operatively; in hepatitis; and in cases of fatigue due to a temporary drop in the blood sugar level.

¹ Lancet, 1959, i, 485.

ASERBINE

THE NEW TOPICAL TREATMENT FOR BURNS, VARICOSE ULCERS and other INDOLENT ULCERS.

Clinical experience in the United Kingdom for the past two years suggests that the chief uses for Aserbine are as:

- 1 A desloughing agent in the treatment of burns and especially in preparing an area for skin grafting.
- 2 A treatment for varicose ulcers.
- 3 A treatment for pressure-sores.

Aserbine is available as a cream or as a solution. It is indicated for topical use for regrowth of epithelium and formation of granulation tissue in chronic lesions of the skin.

Following a period of availability to hospitals only, Aserbine is now being released for prescription on E.C.10.

Supplies may be obtained from your usual wholesaler

	PACK	TRADE PRICE	P.T.
Cream	100 G. jar	12/- each	3/- each
Solution	500 ml. bottle	15/- each	3/8 each

Cream

Malic Acid Ester of
Propylene Glycol
Malic Acid
Benzoic Acid
Salicylic Acid

160 mg.
250 mg.
25 mg.
5 mg.

in 100 G. of Cream



Solution

Malic Acid Ester of
Propylene Glycol
Malic Acid
Benzoic Acid
Salicylic Acid

5.25 G.
7.65 G.
0.75 G.
0.15 G.

in 500 ml. of Solution

Further information is obtainable from:

HORLICKS LIMITED, PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION, SLOUGH, BUCKS

(ns). Research and development expenditure for 1965 had been budgeted at over £7.5 millions.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD. — The company has acquired world-wide rights, except in the Common Market countries, for the products of Blendax-Werke Mainz and negotiations are continuing to acquire the Common Market rights outside W. Germany. A statement by the group describes Blendax as the "largest manufacturer of tooth-pastes in Germany"; expansion in overseas markets has, so far, been

limited, however. The group is also acquiring a 51 per cent. interest in the West German cosmetic business, Margarete Astor, A.G., Mainz, and is continuing negotiations to bring its shareholding up to 75 per cent. Margarete Astor will manufacture certain Beecham toiletry products; distribution throughout West Germany will be by the Astor and Blendax sales forces whose combined strength exceeds 350 representatives. Further acquisitions are contemplated and the total investment in Common Market may exceed £8 millions.

the hospital. He has held consultant status since 1956. Dr. Wilkinson qualified as a pharmacist in 1937.

BUSINESS CHANGES

C. & H. (BARTON), LTD., have opened a branch pharmacy at 260A Ashcroft Road, Luton, Beds.

SHARPE & SARNER (CHEMISTS), LTD., have opened a branch at 70 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, trading as Regent Pharmacy.

FORMALIN HYGIENIC CO., LTD., 3 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3, with their associate, A. & M. Zimmermann, ceased trading on March 31.

BOOTS, LTD., closed their branch in Lower High Street, Cheltenham, on March 20, transferring the business to the company's other branch in the centre of the town.

BROOK, PARKER & CO., LTD., Ashfield, Horton Road, Bradford, 7, having been acquired by Ucal, Ltd., are trading as Ucal (Brook Parker), Ltd., from April 1.

F. & M. SCIENTIFIC EUROPA, N.V., 40 High Street, London, W.3, has been acquired by the Hewlett-Packard Co., California, U.S.A., through an exchange of stock. F. & M. will now trade as a division of Hewlett-Packard.

PERSONALITIES

DR. DOROTHY HODGKIN, who received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1964, has been appointed a member of the Order of Merit.

PROFESSOR GEORGE PORTER, F.R.S., has been appointed director of the Royal Institution from September 1 in succession to Sir Lawrence Bragg, F.R.S., who retires.

MR. G. E. YATES, M.A., retired from the post of director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on March 31. He was the Association's first director when the post was created early in 1963 (see C. & D., February 9, 1963, p. 141).

MR. R. HANES has been elected President of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and is taking office this month. He succeeds Mr. R. B. Seabrook, who was elected in a recent by-election (see C. & D., February 27, p. 199).

MR. W. RAMAGE, M.P.S., who is mayor of Ryde, Isle of Wight, has accepted an invitation to serve a second year in that office. Mr. Ramage is a former secretary and chairman of the Isle of Wight Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. AUBREY JONES, Member of Parliament for Birmingham, Hall Green,

Appointments

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD., have appointed Mr. R. D. Furness personal assistant to the chairman of the company.

MEDOPHARMA, LTD., 158 Tooting High Street, London, S.W.17, have appointed Mr. A. F. Crain their sales manager.

J. R. GIBBS, LTD., have appointed Mr. H. J. Street a director and general manager.

LONDON RUBBER INDUSTRIES, LTD., have appointed Mr. F. Binns sales representative covering the Stafford and Shropshire area. The former representative for that territory (Mr. L. Archer) has been transferred to the Sussex region.

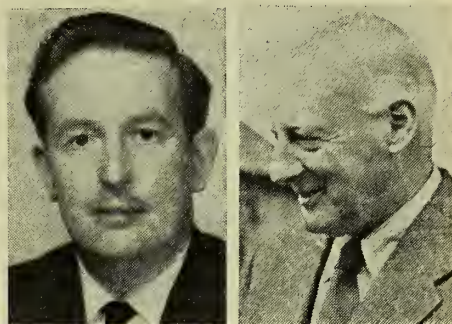
CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have appointed Mr. A. C. Weller overseas marketing manager; Mr. P. M. Scott, sales promotion manager in charge of their Australian sales organisation; and Dr. M. Branson, management services manager.

has accepted appointment as chairman of the new Prices and Incomes Board which is being formed by the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (Mr. George Brown).

MR. J. J. MCKENNA (founder-president of the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association) has retired as manager of the pharmaceutical and veterinary division, Chemical Services, Ltd., Dublin, Eire.

MR. PHILIP BROWN, B.Pharm., who is medical and science reporter on the *Daily Express*, has been awarded a Doctorate of Philosophy by the University of Cambridge. The title of his thesis was "The Synthesis of Fluorocitric Acid." Mr. Brown studied at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, 1956-1959 and was at Cambridge, 1960-63.

DR. J. HENRY WILKINSON, F.P.S., recently sailed for the United States to take up a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania. For the past eighteen years, Dr. Wilkinson has been associated with the Westminster Hospital, London, where, since 1954, he has been reader in chemical pathology. He was, in fact, appointed senior lecturer in his department of pathology in 1949, only one year after going to



Left: Professor A. H. Beckett, who was recently co-opted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Right: Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, the new chairman of the Statutory Committee.

MR. JOHN A. FREEMAN, B.Sc., B.Pharm. (London), F.R.I.C., F.P.S., who was deputy

general manager, Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex, retired on March 27 after serving the company almost fifty years. Mr. Freeman recalls that when he joined the company he was given a job in the analytical department and on five nights a week he attended the Sir John Cass Technical Institute, Aldgate, and later the Chelsea Polytechnic. At the age of twenty-three he received his B.Sc. and, subsequently, his B.Pharm. in the University of London. Later, he obtained the Fellowships of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Pharmaceutical Society. During his career with the company, Mr. Freeman has held several important appointments. Twenty years after joining, he was made chief chemist and head of the analytical department. He then became superintendent of production; assistant general manager; and, for the past ten years, he has been deputy general manager, in charge of overall administration of production control and research. He has also been associated with the setting up of new Parke-Davis production facilities in Belgium, South Africa, Spain, Italy, Turkey and India. During the 1914-18 war Mr. Freeman flew with the Royal Flying Corps and in the 1939-45 war he served on a number of Ministry of Health technical committees.

MR. J. R. GIBBS, founder and managing director of J. R. Gibbs, Ltd., and managing director of Ferris & Co., Ltd., retired on March 31. He entered the pharmaceutical business in 1930 as an agent of sundries and patents covering the whole West of England and soon found out that there was need of another wholesaler in the area. He started in 1936 on his own account, initially operating from a small bunga-



low, at the end of the year moving to Paignton where J. R. Gibbs, Ltd., was formed, the business being conducted from two private houses with a small store between. After the 1939-45 war, in which Mr. Gibbs served in the R.A.F., the firm's present premises in Paignton were acquired. In 1958 the company acquired the business of Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol. One year later The British Drug Houses, Ltd., purchased the equity of J. R. Gibbs, Ltd., with Ferris & Co., Ltd., remaining as a direct subsidiary.

Royal Society

AMONG the new Fellows to be elected to the Royal Society on March 18 were:—

Dr. R. R. A. COOMBS, assistant director, department of pathology, University of Cambridge. Distinguished for his contributions to the immunological study of cell surfaces, of conglutin-

ins and immunocoglutininins, and of allergic phenomena.

Professor A. W. JOHNSON, Sir Jesse Boot professor of organic chemistry, University of Nottingham. Distinguished for his work on the organic chemistry of natural products, especially that of vitamin B₁₂.

Professor H. L. KORNBERG, professor of biochemistry, University of Leicester. Distinguished for his work on the elucidation of metabolic pathways in micro-organisms and of the control mechanisms governing them.

Professor W. V. MAYNEORD, C.B.E., professor of physics applied to medicine, Chester Beatty Research Institute, University of London. Distinguished for his applications of physics to medicine, especially in the identification of chemical carcinogens, the rationalisation of radiation dosimetry and the assessment of radiation hazards.

DEATHS

BILLINGHAME. — Recently, Mr. Wilfred E. Billingham, Scotsburn, Sapcote Road, Hinckley, Leics. Mr. Billingham, who was eighty-two years of age, was for many years governing director of Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., Hinckley, Leics.

CHARLESTON. — On March 23, Mr. William Morrison Charleston, M.P.S., Corberry Cottage, New Abbey Road, Dumfries. Mr. Charleston qualified in 1926.

CLARKE. — Recently, Mr. George Henry Clarke, formerly of 7 Lint Riggs, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Mr. Clarke qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1905.

COLLINS. — On March 20, Mr. Richard Collins, M.P.S., 105 Willingdon Park Drive, Willingdon, Sussex. Mr. Collins qualified in 1916.

CRAIG. — On March 29, Mr. Robert Barclay Craig, a retired director of Laporte Industries, Ltd., aged seventy-one.

DICKMAN. — On February 24, Mr. Hubert Henry Dickman, M.P.S., Brookfield, Tring, Herts. Mr. Dickman qualified in 1912 and was in business at 224 High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts.

DRIVER. — On March 27, Professor John Edmund Driver, Wherewell, Andover, Hants, emeritus professor of chemistry, University of Hongkong, aged sixty-four years. Professor Driver was editor of the *Journal of the Chemical Society* from 1946 to 1949 and was the author (with A. O. Bentley) of *Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry* and (with G. E. Trease) of *Chemistry of Crude Drugs*.

EVANS. — On March 21, Dr. Ralph L. Evans, one of the founders and latterly the president of the United States parent company of Biometica, Ltd., Barnet By-pass, Boreham Wood, Herts.

FLETCHER. — On February 25, Mr. Robert Ryder Fletcher, M.P.S., 110 Bennetts Lane, Smithills, Bolton, Lancs. Mr. Fletcher qualified in 1931.

GRAVE. — On February 23, Mr. George Grave, F.P.S., 29 Maple Avenue, Upminster, Essex. Mr. Grave qualified in 1921.

HADFIELD. — Recently, Mr. Kenneth Bramwell Hadfield, M.P.S., Dale Road, Matlock. Mr. Hadfield qualified in 1934. An active figure in public life, he was a former president of the Matlock Rotary club. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

HARRISON. — On March 7, Mr. Cecil Birtles Harrison, M.P.S., 37 Deanhill Road, London, S.W.14. Mr. Harrison qualified in 1909.

HOLLAND. — On March 10, Mr. George Arthur Holland, 1 Donnington Avenue, Cheadle, Hulme (late of 156 Great Jackson Street, Manchester, 15). Mr. Holland qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1897 and retired in 1947.

HOLT. — On March 6, Mr. William Holt, M.P.S., 11 Larkhill, Blackburn, Lancashire. Mr. Holt qualified in 1902.

JAMES. — At his home, 48 Herga Court, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, on March 28, Mr. Harry Edward James, formerly managing director of Butler & Crispe, Ltd.

LIVESEY. — Recently, Mr. Harry Rushton Livesey, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., 294 Handsworth Road, Sheffield, 13. Mr. Livesey was forty-nine years of age and had been ill in hospital since Christmas. He was Rear Commodore of the Sheffield Boat Club and is survived by a widow.

MACDONALD. — On March 4, Miss Christina Flora Macdonald, 60 West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Miss Macdonald qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1915 and retired in 1960.

McCLOSKEY. — On March 20, Mr. Charles Albert McClosky, F.P.S., 98 Knowle Wood Road, Dorridge, Solihull, Warwickshire. Mr. McClosky qualified in 1922, in which year he was the C. J. Hewlett Memorial Exhibitioner. He served in the R.A.M.C., 34th Division in France from 1916-19 and returned to serve in the Corps throughout the 1939-45 war. Until his retirement in 1962, Mr. McClosky was an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MOODY. — On March 5, Mr. Charles Ambrose Everard Moody, M.P.S., 205 Rotherhithe New Road, London,

S.E.16. Mr. Moody qualified in 1914.

MORLEY. — Recently, Mr. Sidn Morley, for over forty years, until his retirement in 1960, area representative for Wigglesworth, Ltd., Wetheroughton, Bolton, Lancs. A colleague writes: "Mr. Morley's loyalty and very personal wry good humour made him and his company many good and lasting friends."

O'REILLY. — Recently, Mr. James Dermot O'Reilly, 4 Wyndham Park, Bray, co. Wicklow, Eire. Mr. O'Reilly qualified as an assistant in 1929, he was also a registered druggist and for many years was a compounder in the Mater hospital dispensary. A prominent golfer, he recently became secretary of Woodbrook golf club.

PEPPER. — On March 9, Mr. John William Pepper, 26 Princethorpe Road, London, S.E.26. Mr. Pepper was eighty-one and had been actively connected with pharmacy for over forty years. He joined Shirley Brothers manufacturing chemists, as representative in 1911 and, with the exception of the 1914-18 war, was with them in that capacity until 1923. In that year he, with two other representatives of the company, on its amalgamation with Cussons, Ltd., formed their own company under the name of Crickmay Mathias & Pepper, Ltd. From that time until his part retirement in 1952 he represented them in the London area. From 1953 he was for short periods on the sales staffs of A. W. Hanson, Ltd., and the J. Allen Rubber Co., Ltd., Lydney, Glos., until ill-health forced his complete retirement from business in 1954. He is survived by one son who is the southern area sales manager of Eucryl, Ltd., Southampton.

RAMSAY. — On March 23, Mr. Alexander Muir Ramsay, M.P.S., 1035 Aikenhead Road, King's Park, Glasgow, S.4. Mr. Ramsay qualified in 1925 and was a partner in Ramsay & Weston, chemists, 1015 Aikenhead Road, Glasgow, S.4.

RAVERTY. — Recently, Dr. H. J. Raverty, The Medical Hall, Bray, Eire. Dr. Raverty was of the third generation of the family to own the pharmacy established by his grandfather 130 years ago. He was one of two apothecaries in the Republic of Ireland who conducted a pharmacy and were not pharmaceutical chemists. Both his father and grandfather were also doctors, while the tradition is carried on into the fourth generation by his son, who is similarly qualified.

REES. — Recently, Mr. Herbert Pengwern Rees, M.P.S., 73 Three But Lane, West Derby, Liverpool, 12. Mr. Rees qualified in 1921.

ROBINSON. — On March 7, Miss Rene Grace Robinson, M.P.S., 384 Beccles Road, Carlton Colville, Lowestoft, Suffolk. Miss Robinson qualified in 1923.

SCOTT. — Suddenly, on March 13, Mr. James Wallace Scott, M.P.S., 18 Strathmartine Road, Dundee. Mr. Scott qualified in 1934; he had held office as president of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation for almost his full term of three years. Mr. Scott was also the

chairman of the Dundee Local Pharmaceutical Committee and a committee member of the branch and treasurer of the Dundee Retail Pharmacists' Association. Mr. T. Downie (secretary, Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation) writes:—Mr Scott was a most energetic and enthusiastic president and had the interests of his profession much at heart. During the latter part of his life he was greatly interested in promoting closer co-operation between Scotland, England and Ireland and travelled frequently in furthering negotiations to this end. His death will be a great loss to pharmacy in Scotland. Mr. Scott is survived by his widow and two young sons, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy.

SHUFFLEBOTTOM.—On March 18, Mr. Edgar Shufflebottom, M.P.S., 65 Holbrook Road, Cambridge. Mr. Shufflebottom qualified in 1921.

SMITH.—On March 16, Mr. Alfred George Roy Smith, M.P.S., 66 Houndean Rise, Lewes, Sussex. Mr. Smith qualified in 1930.

STOREY.—At Bangor Hospital on March 19, Mr. Thomas Frederick Storey, C.B.E., M.P.S.N.I., Maommar, Cultra, co. Down, Northern Ireland. Mr. Fred Storey was the founder of Fred Storey, Ltd., manufacturing and wholesale chemists and surgical instrument dealers, Belfast. He was a prominent



figure in pharmaceutical circles and in public affairs, to which he gave a lifetime of service. Educated at Belfast High School, Mr. Storey was later in life a member of the school's board of governors. He qualified in 1896, and served his apprenticeship with John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast and Dublin, commencing business on his own account in 1911. One of the pioneers in the use of x-ray equipment, he assisted—it is in the annals of the Royal Victoria Hospital—in 1903 in the first recorded x-ray examination at that hospital. He was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for six years, and continued to take a keen interest in its affairs, and a member of the advisory committee to the Northern Ireland Government in connection with the passing of the Pharmacy Act (N.I.), 1925, which brought the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland into existence. One of the Society's first members, he was its president on two occasions (1929–30 and again in 1934–35) and chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in Belfast in 1935. Interested in all matters pertaining to the advancement of pharmacy, Mr. Storey was a keen member of the Northern Ireland Chemists' Federation committee from its inception, and was elected chairman for the year 1955. He was perhaps best known for his associa-

tion with the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, of which he was president for forty successive years. Other bodies he was interested in included the Northern Ireland Tourist Association, of which he was a one-time chairman; the Belfast Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of which he was president on three occasions; the North and West of Ireland Commercial Travellers' Association; the Ulster Society for the Preservation of the Countryside; and the Northern Ireland Cancer Research Committee, of which he was secretary for a period. He was at one time a member of the councils of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, the Planning Advisory Board; the executive committee of the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the Overseas League, and the Catering Inquiry Committee. He was elected president of the Association of the Northern Ireland Chambers of Commerce in 1956, and a member of the Local Civil Aviation Advisory Council. He was also chairman of the Belfast Civic Society and a member of the Guild of Queen's University and of the Natural History and Philosophical Society. For many years he was a member of the Belfast Harbour Board, and after being chairman of the Great Northern Railway Shareholders' Association was appointed director of the Great Northern Railway in 1952. After being chairman of Belfast Savings Council for a number of years, and a member of the Ulster Savings Committee, he was awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours list of 1948. Mr. Storey is survived by his widow, two sons, Messrs. Frederick J. R. and Alan Storey (managing director of Fred Storey, Ltd.), and two daughters (Mrs. Allen, London, and Mrs. Wells, Bangor, co. Down). At the funeral, which took place on March 22, a large representation of all branches of pharmacy attended, including Messrs. N. C. Cooper (President of Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), William Gorman (secretary), W. H. Boyd, H. W. Gamble, O.B.E., H. F. Moore, J. C. Wellwood (president, Ulster Chemists' Association) and W. J. Rankin.

SUTCLIFFE.—On March 3, Mr. Lot Bains Sutcliffe, F.P.S., Broadhempston, Totnes, Devon, aged ninety.

TUCKER.—On March 6, Mr. Alfred Burnard Tucker, 1 Sidmouth Road, Devon. Mr. Tucker, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1906, was in business at Bristol and retired in 1941.

YEAMAN.—At Brunsfield Hospital, Edinburgh, suddenly, on March 4, 1965, Mrs. Willa Johnston Proud, wife of Mr. William L. Yeaman, M.P.S., 5 Ashley Drive, Edinburgh.

INQUESTS

"Stronger Than Purple Hearts."—A youth took more than eighteen capsules believing them to be "pep" pills, it was said at a Brighton, Sussex, inquest on March 24, on Kevin Waters, Arnold Street, Brighton, whose body was found on a local playing field on

March 16. During evidence a youth, Rodney Goodchild, said Waters had told him: "Take a couple of these they are stronger than 'purple hearts'." Soon afterwards Waters collapsed and Goodchild, after trying to carry him, left him snoring on the grass. A police officer reported that, on March 18, he had interviewed a boy of fifteen who admitted having stolen two bottles each containing 100 Tuinal capsules. He also interviewed another boy who admitted having received the capsules. Both boys, he said, had since appeared in juvenile court. The coroner recorded a misadventure verdict.

To Gain Satisfaction.—A widow told the Wallasey, Ches., coroner at an inquest on March 24, that she thought her husband, who had been under treatment for alcoholism for five years, took an overdose of sleeping capsules, not to end his life, but to get the same satisfaction as he derived from drinking. Recording an open verdict on Eric Martindale, Wallasey, who was found dead in bed at his home on March 21, the coroner found that death was due to barbiturate poisoning potentiated by the ingestion of alcohol. There was no evidence to show the state of his mind at the time Mrs. Martindale said she had hidden capsules prescribed to help her to sleep. A constable said that, in a bottle which he saw in the bedroom, there should have been forty-eight capsules but only thirteen remained.

OVERSEAS VISITS

AT the invitation of the Hungarian authorities, Mr. W. J. Holmes (group technical controller, Rentokil, Ltd.), flew to Budapest recently to deliver two lectures. Mr. Holmes was speaking on the problems and solutions to woodworm, dry rot and rising damp including the pretreatment of timber and the electro-osmotic damp-proofing system.

MR. A. S. NORTON, who has been appointed a director of M. & R. Norton, Ltd., will shortly be returning from the United States where he has been with the Neutrogena Corporation, Los Angeles, California, studying production, business management and marketing. Mr. M. NORTON (managing director, M. & R. Norton, Ltd.), is leaving on a business trip to the U.S., Canada and Bermuda to call on the department store customers and to further export trade.

DR. E. GURR (managing director, Edward Gurr, Ltd.), has recently returned from a tour of South-east Asia, Australasia and Polynesia. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. F. P. Gurr, B.Sc. (also a director). The object of the tour was to further sales of the company's products by making personal contact with wholesale houses and users of biological stains. Dr. Gurr is the author of a series of books on the theory and use of biological stains. He reports that his latest book "Rational use of Dyes in Biology and General Staining Methods" published at the end of February has already met with heavy demand in many countries, particularly in the United States.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Anti-inflammatory.—E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, point out that their Remiderm spray is primarily for the treatment of inflammatory dermatoses. It incorporates an anti-infective agent but is not itself intended primarily for that purpose [corrected note].

Eye Drops and Eye Ointment.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex, have introduced two new specialities, Soframycin eye drops and Soframycin eye ointment, complying with the British National Formulary, 1963, specification for "gutt. framycetin" and "occulent framycetin." Packs are a 5-mil bottle and 3.5 gm. tube respectively.

Desensitising Vaccine Set.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that, from April 1, courses of specific desensitising vaccine (Bencard) are being supplied in new three-vial set with a reduced number of injections per course. The new no. 3 vial, which replaces "continuation strength" vaccine is also to be made available alone in a 10-mil or 25-mil size for maintenance therapy where appropriate.

Control of Acute Diarrhoea.—A new speciality, Donnagel P.G., of A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex. The product, say the manufacturers, adds a paregoric equivalent to the Donnagel formula for more complete symptomatic control of acute, non-specific diarrhoea. The belladonna alkaloids "partially antagonise the sometimes painful cramping action of opium upon the colon." The pack is a bottle of 6 oz.

Antihistamine in New Presentation.—FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Haywards Heath, Sussex (United Kingdom subsidiary of Bayer, Germany), are introducing on April 1 a new presentation of their antihistamine presentation Fabahistin (mebhydrolin napa-disylate, B.P.C.). The pack is a container holding 4 oz. Each 5-mils of suspension (measuring spoon supplied) contains 50 mgm. of the drug in an orange-coloured, orange-flavoured preparation.

Ointment for Topical Use.—Leo Laboratories, Ltd., Hayes Gate House, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex, have introduced a 2 per cent. Fucidin ointment as a topical preparation for treating staphylococcal lesions of the skin. Since its introduction, state Messrs. Leo, Fucidin administered orally has repeatedly shown itself effective against even the most intractable staphylococcal infections, and no clinical problem of resistance to Fucidin, it is claimed, has developed in over four years' widespread use in hospitals. The company's formulation is claimed to provide, at modest cost, an effective treatment for skin lesions, including boils. Fucidin ointment 2 per cent. contains 20 mgm. of the sodium salt of fusidic acid per gm. in greasy base. It is available in tubes of 10 gm. and 25 gm.



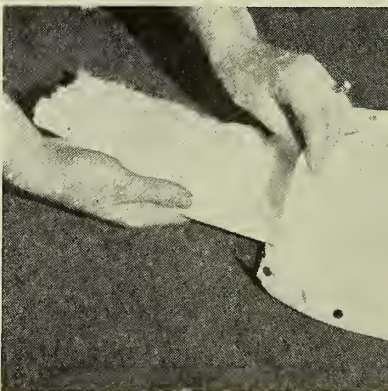
REDESIGNED: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, have produced a new pack (left) for their Minadex tonic syrup. The design is in red and green. — **NEW SIZE:** Cupal, Ltd., Shaw Street Works, Blackburn, Lancs, have launched a new 8-oz. size of their Secto fly-killer aerosol. The container is in five colours, and carries the African Pyrethrum Board's seal for efficiency and safety.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Tablets Against Diarrhoea.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, have produced a new triple-action tablet, Treps, for the pre-



vention and treatment of diarrhoea. The tablets are strip-packed in carton of eighteen and are sent out in point-of-



Inserting a disposable inner in a Trimster shaped nappy.

sale dispenser of 1 doz. cartons. Each tablet contains 250 mgm. of iodochlorhydroxyquinoline; 0.125 mgm. of atropine sulphate; and 8 mgm. of codeine phosphate, providing what is claimed to be a unique anti-infective, antispasmodic and analgesic action.

SUNDRIES

Sanitary Towels in Novel Pack.—Southalls (Sales), Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are issuing their Celtex sanitary towels in a new "self-reducing" polythene pack. Emphasis in advertisements is placed on

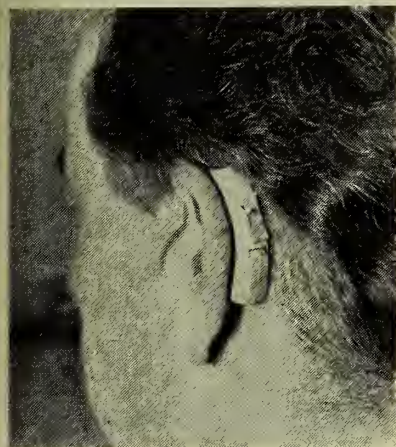


the better fit and slimmer line of the new soft towel. Celtex towels have a "built-in" deodorant, are light, absorbent and easily disposable. The new pack is easy to store. Also new to the market are Southalls Slimline sanbelts in eight fashion shades (tangerine, French navy, lilac, lemon powder blue, pink, white and black). In washable soft plush nylon for comfortable wear.

For Baby Comfort.—The Trimster Co., Ltd., of Bowcourt, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey, have introduced a new tailored nappy, developed, they say, in consultation with doctors, and those in ante-natal clinics. Trimsters are claimed to represent "all that is best in nappy design." They look neater and are more comfortable. The tailored shape ensures a snug fit, does away with the need for complicated folding and can be put on within 10 sec. It has a built-in high-absorbency pad that avoids bulk. Being made of

a special soft-woven cotton the nappies are washable and may be boiled. The makers have also issued a Trimster "one-way" baby pant of lanolised plastic, fastened with press studs. The pant has an inner lining of fabric-knitted artificial yarn and is left open at one end for the insertion of a nappy. The one-way liner lies next to the baby's skin, allowing the moisture to pass through to the nappy. The liner then acts as a barrier to the moisture, helping to keep baby's skin dry. Various types of nappy are suitable, but the pant is ideal for all types of disposable nappies or the Trimster shaped nappy itself.

Hearing-aid.—Latest behind-the-ear hearing aid from Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, the model



KL6720 (illustrated) is designed for perceptive nerve deafness. With five-transistor amplification, it incorporates automatic volume control and a noise limiter to reduce sudden sounds.

Compact Mirror.—Designed by Newey Brothers, Ltd., Brearley Street, Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19, the compact mirror illustrated is light in weight and practical in size as a hand-



bag accessory. It has a secure, adjustable stand that may also be used to hang the mirror if preferred. The mirror has a pale blue setting and is in retainable polythene envelope.

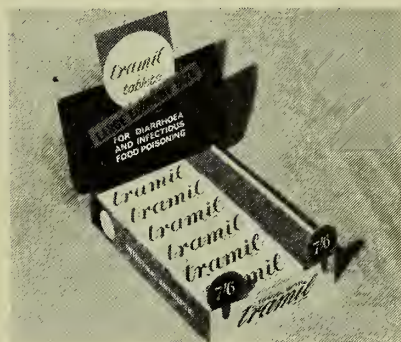
Cotton-wool Balls.—E. Illingworth & Co. (Bradford), Ltd., Shelf Mills, Shelf, nr. Halifax, Yorks, offer, under the name Boblets, cotton-wool balls described as "priced for popularity." They are issued in white for baby or family use and coloured.

Unconnected.—Medopharma, Ltd., 158 Tooting High Street, London, S.W.17, ask for publicity for the fact that they are in no way connected with Medo-Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.5.

Corticosteroid in Skin Speciality.—Locorten (CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex) contains the difluorinated corticosteroid flumethasone pivalate in concentration of 0.02 per cent. [corrected note].

Dropper Bottle Offer.—A special parcel of 2½ gross of assorted Monroe dropper bottles (¼ oz., ½ oz. and 1 oz.) is offered at a reduced rate by Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1.

Family Pack.—A new economy "family pack" of forty-eight Tramit tablets (against travel sickness) has been



made available by International Chemical Co., Ltd., Chenies Street, London, W.C.1.

Horses Protected from Flies.—Extratail, an aerosol speciality of Kalium Products (Redditch), Ltd., Adelaide Street, Redditch, Worcs, is claimed the complete answer to the continuous tail swishing of horses troubled by flies.

Through Wholesalers.—Lockwoods Sales, Ltd., Bridge Road, Long Sutton, Lincs, announce that, from April, Lockwoods bottled health drinks become available through trade wholesalers. The range comprises orange, pineapple and raspberry, issued in outer of twelve 11½-oz. containers.

An Advertisement Corrected.—Anestan, Ltd., 6 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, state that the prices of their product Babyclean were incorrectly given in the company's advertisement recently in these columns. Correct prices are: Trade: 26s. per doz.; purchase tax, 6s. 6d. per doz.; retail: 6s. 7½d.

Discontinued.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are discontinuing the issue of the 5,000- and 10,000-tablet tins of Fersolate tablets when stocks are exhausted (estimated to be towards the end of April). The tablets will continue to be available in pack of 100, display parcels of twenty-four 100's, and tin of 1,000.

Apologies for Delay.—Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Queensway House, Queensway, Hatfield, Herts, state that, owing to the heavy demand they have received for Polaroid sunglasses, they have been unable to dispatch as many models as they would have liked. They

apologise for the inconvenience caused to customers, and state that they are doing their best to allocate supplies as received.

Blue Becomes White.—A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, announce that, from April 12, their anticholinergic speciality Robinul PH (glycopyrrolate with phenobarbitone) is being issued as white tablets instead of the present blue. Strength, size, shape and markings are unchanged. Stocks of the blue tablets may be used until exhausted and "there is absolutely no necessity for any returns to be made."

Shampoo Given Away.—Beecham Toiletry Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that nearly 9,000 gall. of Bristow's lanolin liquid shampoo is being given away by *Woman* with its May 1 issue. A free sample in specially designed PVC sachet is being inset in each copy of that paper. With it will be a sixpenny voucher which readers may use when buying their first full-size bottle of the shampoo after having tried it.

Stocks Withdrawn.—Roger & Gallet (Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd.), 43 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9, offer their regrets that they have inadvertently made use of the term "French fern" in connection with some of their *fougère* stocks. Having had their attention called to the fact that such use constitutes an infringement of the trade mark registration of the words "French Fern" (No. 719846) by Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, they have ceased to make any further use of the term and ask all stockists to withdraw from sale any offending material pending collection.

Policy Change.—From May 3, John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, are ceasing distribution of drugs and galenicals to retail chemists, and individual chemists affected by the change in trading policy have been notified by letter. The company are continuing to market a range of packed pharmaceuticals and tablets, and are expanding their present series of proprietary products. After May 3, distribution and sale of all John Bell packed pharmaceuticals, specialities, and a range of tablets, is being undertaken by Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26 (telephone: Beckenham 5007).

Change of Source.—From April 1, Piptal tablets (formerly marketed by Fisons Pharmaceutical, Ltd.) are being supplied by M.C.P. Pure Drugs, Ltd., Alpertown, Wembley, Middlesex. Active constituent of Piptal is pipenzolate methobromide, an anticholinergic agent claimed to have a highly specific antisecretory action, and one of three piperidol derivatives with anticholinergic properties. (They were described in, among other published reports, a paper presented at the International Congress of Gastroenterology in 1964.) Piptal tablets are issued in containers of fifty and 500. The other two compounds, mepenzolate bromide (Cantil), and

piperidolate hydrochloride (Dactil), both marketed by Messrs. M.C.P. Pipital is indicated in peptic ulcer, Dactil in gastroduodenal spasm and hiatus hernia, and Cantil in colonic disorders such as ulcerative colitis and irritable colon.

Backing for the Independent Trader.

Not always is it lack of enterprise or resource that keeps an independent chemist or other trader off main shopping parades. Sometimes the landlord, especially in a redevelopment town centre, only accepts a public company as tenant. To meet that situation a new company, Covenant Guarantors, Ltd., with the backing of an associate, the public finance company Wingate Investments, Ltd., undertakes to fulfil to the landlord the function of public-company tenant and itself to become the landlord of the trader. Normally it makes contact with the prospective tenant through an estate agent whom the trader has approached. The estate agent, meeting reluctance to accept his client as tenant, calls in Covenant Guarantors, Ltd., who investigate the premises and their neighbourhood and the chances of success of the business. If they are satisfied that it offers good prospects, they accept with the property company the full responsibility for the tenancy and sublet the shop to the trader. To their tenant they also offer advice on modern management methods, equipment and fittings, provide financial backing if required, and offer an insurance brokerage service. The company's address is St. Alphage House, 2 Fore Street, London, E.C.2.

Premium Offers



LEVER BROTHERS AND ASSOCIATES, LTD., Port Sunlight, Birkenhead, Ches. Knight's Castile Soap. Three bath cubes free with two large tablets; two cubes free with two small tablets.

Bonus Offers

THE BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey, is offering a special bonus on Lenium in a 1½-oz. tube. Fourteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz.; thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 1 doz. and up to 3 doz. Till June 30.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1. Treps anti-diarrhoea tablets. Sixteen invoiced as twelve. Till April 30.

J. C. GAMBLE'S DIVISION, CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Until April 30.

INECTO, LTD., 27 Dover Street, London, W.1. Inecto milk bleach. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Until May 28.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1.

Immac in sachet pack. Thirteen invoiced as twelve.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. An-

thisan cream (25 gm.), Anthical cream (25 gm.) and Avomine tablets (tin of ten). Ten invoiced as nine. April 1 until August 31.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Their Own Airstrip.—Goole Rural Council has given permission for Croda Organisation, Ltd., to establish a grass airstrip at its headquarters at Cowick Hall, Snaith, Yorks.

All-night Sitting.—Selecting the winner of the 1965 Rexall window-display competition, state Rexall Drug Co., Castle Boulevard, Nottingham, proved a mammoth task. In fact so many entries were received that the judges "all but needed an all-night sitting" to decide the winner. The final choice was the entry submitted by Jeffery's Chemist, Ltd., 78 Pall Mall, Chorley, Lancs.

£50 Story Competition.—Andre Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6, have organised a £50 story competition open to all Andre Philippe stockists, management and staff. Entrants are requested to provide a story—humorous, true or fictional, on any subject, not exceeding 200 words, the winning entry to be published in the third edition of *Andre Philippe News*. Stories are non-returnable unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose. The judges' decision will be final. Latest date of entry is May 1.

Competition for Hair-conscious Teenagers.—The May issue of *Honey* magazine will carry a free-entry competition arranged in collaboration with Breck



"TOPPED OFF": The flag is hoisted to mark the "topping off" of a new building to house the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine now under construction at Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent. That research branch of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., was established at the Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, in 1934.

hair shampoos and hair-set mists, which are on sale through the Breck department of Cyanamid of Great Britain. Ltd., Bush House, London, W.C.2. Eight modern hair styles are required to be fitted to eight different special occasions. First prize is a seven-day trip for two to New York in September, travelling by British Overseas Airways Corporation, a hair styling by Erik (New York Breck hair stylist) and £200 spending money.

Salesmen Undergo Training.—The first of a 1965 series of training courses for the company's salesmen was held at the headquarters of Kimberley-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, Kent, recently. Thirteen trainee salesmen studied sales and merchandising techniques. Their three-day programme ranged from planning to stock checking, sales promotion and display. Every theoretical session was followed by a practical project in which the salesmen were given realistic problems to solve. At the end of the course there was an examination. A series of such courses is being held throughout the year.



UP FOR THE PRIZE: Mr. C. G. Drummond (manager, Associated Chemists, Ltd., Corporation Street, Birmingham) with his son Eric, talking to Mr. A. J. Wilkinson (chief chemist, Optrex, Ltd.) in the laboratory of the company's Perivale factory, during a visit to receive his first prize of gold-coin jewellery from Mr. Harry M. Seward (managing director, Optrex, Ltd.) in the Famel Golden-prize competition.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Extension Speaker.—Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, have introduced an extension speaker for the Eumig Mark S projector which is issued with 15-ft. cable and plug.

New Fixer Powder.—Metafix powder is a new, acid, non-hardening fixer powder, suitable for all types of sensitised material except x-ray films, by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. It replaces Kodak acid fixer powder, and Duostat and Statfile fixer powders. The powder is stated to be specially suitable for paper processing in areas where the water supply is of

a soft, peaty character, as it will prevent white papers from becoming cream during the washing process. Supplied in 250-gm., 500-gm. and 50-kilo sizes. Also in No. 15/30 and 50/100 sizes for mixing a specified volume of fixer.

Credit Where Credit is Due.—At short notice the article "More Profit from your Photo Counter" (*C. & D.*, p. 312, March 27) was kindly provided by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, in the interests of better business in colour photography. The Editor gratefully acknowledges the company's prompt and expert co-operation.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Models of Decorum

SIR,—Much as I appreciate the feminine pose on the front page of *C. & D.*, March 20, and although spring is in the air, I feel that the cover suggests that "Return of the Carpetbaggers" is to be found inside, rather than an otherwise professional journal. The remainder of the twenty or so journals I peruse weekly are models of decorum. P. D. EVANS (post-graduate B.Pharm.), Liverpool, 18

How Independent?

SIR,—As a representative calling on all types of pharmacies, I have followed closely recent correspondence regarding N.P.U. sponsored products being obtainable only from "private" chemists. That is certainly untrue, as only last week I called on a Co-operative branch which had a full range of N.P.U. products on the counter. Perhaps, because of my occupation, I see more of the true picture than those who have written to you previously, but I should be pleased to have a definition of where the line "private" ends and "multiple" begins. To my mind groups of thirty or more shops are not "private" chemists, yet they freely stock N.P.U. products.

ONLOOKER

Purveyors of All Drugs

SIR,—The sooner that pharmacists are made the only purveyors of all drugs the better for the health of the nation. The advice of the Pharmaceutical Society on any matter pertaining to drugs would then go to 100 per cent. of the population. Witness the recent advice on the prolonged use of phenacetin. We pharmacists may advise customers against the lengthy use of powders and tablets containing this drug, but what of the numerous people who obtain their supplies from grocers, etc.? The humble aspirin tablet is not so harmless either, as most people now know. Would it not be safer to withdraw "patents" containing phenacetin from the open market, and have their formulas changed? Phenacetin should only be dispensed against the prescription of a doctor. If that is not done, then in a short time phenacetin-containing "patents" will again be sold without any caution.

W. J. TAYLOR.
Londonderry, Northern Ireland

New Price Structure

SIR,—We recently received from Messrs. Pfizer, the new owners of British Alkaloids, Ltd., a letter giving details of their new price structure. From the letter it would appear that their discounts have been reduced from 25 per cent. + 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. + 5 per cent. respectively. Also only those pharmacists having a contract with British Alkaloids will be given the settlement discount of 2½ per cent., and that only on completion of the contract. This is the second time

within a few weeks that Messrs. Pfizer have, through their subsidiary companies, reduced the pharmacists' profit margins. Obviously the time has come for Messrs. Pfizer to state their intentions regarding the pharmacists' profits. It would save time if, should they care to reply, they would omit words and phrases such as "goodwill towards pharmacists" and "increased turnover through increased advertising." Messrs. Pfizer may rest assured that pharmacists have the same goodwill towards them that they have always had.

F. E. NORBURN,
Sibley, Leics

Profitable Self-help

SIR,—

Pharmacists are asked to warn regular users of the drug phenacetin that it can cause serious, even fatal, kidney damage. But this drug is found in many proprietary brands of medicines on sale in grocers' shops, sweet shops and supermarkets. I doubt if anybody in these places is qualified to give advice on drugs. The first step towards safety in medicine is for all medicines to be sold only through pharmacists.—R.H., London, S.E.7.

The above letter-to-the-editor appeared in the *Daily Mirror* of March 13 and, though the villains of the piece (Anadin, Beecham's powders, Phensic, Yeast-vite, etc.) were not mentioned by name (that would be too much to ask!) the point was made and the argument partly or wholly digested by several million readers. If one pharmacist in a hundred would take time off to compose a suitable letter and send it to his Member of Parliament, his local newspaper, a national newspaper and anybody else he considers useful (Consumer Council, B.B.C., Minister of Health, etc.), he could consider himself worth more than the other ninety-nine who are content to wait for the pending medicines legislation whilst hoping for the best but expecting the worst.

R. HUTCHINSON,
London, S.E.7

How Public?

SIR,—My thanks to Xrayser for his flattering attention (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 299). One or two points if I may:—(1) The *P.J.* is registered as a newspaper and therefore freely available to the public and lay Press. If this is not "public announcement" what is? (2) He now says that *since* he wrote his earlier column he has spoken to many pharmacists. With respect, I suggest that he should speak to them before and not after writing any future articles in which he intends to present himself as a spokesman for "pharmacists generally." (3) It is still generally considered to be a breach of ethics to discuss the chemical composition of a presented medicine. (Incidentally it's not a bad idea to strip the labels off proprietary medicines before dispensing them!). I would repeat that the Society

has the right and duty to instil into the public a healthy respect for all drugs by any means at their command. Pharmacists who keep abreast of modern developments are already aware of the dangers involved. Obviously Xrayser is "up to date," as he himself, in an article a few weeks ago, written before the Society's announcement, referred to a medical lecture in which the dangers of aspirin and phenacetin were discussed at some length. Good job the Press didn't pick that article up, or Xrayser would have been complaining about himself!

A. WILCOX,
Jarrow, co. Durham

[The fact that the *P.J.* is registered as a newspaper does not necessarily make it available to the public or to the lay Press. The *C. & D.* is also registered as a newspaper but is obtainable only on subscription. We would not accept that a paragraph published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* was the equivalent of a "public announcement."—EDITOR.]

Security an Essential

SIR,—I received by post recently a leaflet from the National Pharmaceutical Union giving me a complete list of goods sponsored by the Union. Also referred to on the paper were the joy and money to be had out of photography. Let me say at once that I think the sponsored goods are a good idea, and I am giving them my fullest support, though of course they are twenty (or fifty) years too late. But as to the advice on photography, I took it nearly ten years ago and in the end I found I could make more money out of photography on a Saturday afternoon than I could from a month's National Health dispensing. But can you imagine any other trade union, professional or otherwise, advising its members to take up and push sidelines to augment their meagre professional earnings? Should not the Union be organising a strike to increase my status (joke over) and wages? At the moment we seem only to be defending ourselves against the further degradation of our rural brethren. Is any other profession (yes, the optical) or trade accepting today lower terms than in 1948? I went into my neighbour yesterday for some electrical apparatus. I offered the odd halfpenny and was told "Sorry, sir, we do not deal in halfpennies." The farthing has been abolished several years, but we still deal in tenths of a penny. The chemist, so far, has had no consideration as regards Resale Price Maintenance and we are now forming ourselves into buying groups so that we can exist. If necessary we may even have to become cut-price drug stores to stay in business. Cannot we, somehow or other, introduce some ethics into business, or must we all go under in the "rat race" of commercialism? Cannot somebody persuade the Government that, for the chemist to survive and to give an efficient service to the public, he must

have some form of security and protection? STILL VERY RESIGNED

Alternatives

SIR,—The letter by Mr. Lynch "A Pharmacist's Charter" (*C. & D.*, March 20, p. 283) may seem a little over-optimistic, but I must agree with him on one point, namely that retail pharmacists should have authority to supply alternative equivalents to "brand name" proprietaries. I would not even add "when speed of dispensing is necessary." The present arrangement is unsatisfactory to all but the "me-too" manufacturers. Doctors have their time wasted by representatives trying to persuade them to prescribe by brand name, whilst the Government encourages "open" prescriptions. Manufacturers are increasingly expected by the same Government to rely on "brand names" instead of patent protection to pay for research. The pharmacist has to stock several brands of many drugs, and even then is often asked for a brand not stocked. The Government has to pay for supply from a smaller pack than if only one brand were stocked, and finally the patient may suffer unnecessary delay in obtaining medicine. The obvious answer is for the pharmacist to decide which brand shall be supplied and to mark that on the prescription (after all it is he who is held responsible for quality on a test prescription). Research manufacturers would then have a stronger case for adequate patent protection and a generally more efficient service would result. Some may argue that there would be a lowering of quality of dispensed medicines. If so, which I doubt, then it means that official B.P. and B.P.C. requirements are too low and should be raised.

H. A. TYRRELL, Dover, Kent

"Qualified" Hair Tinters

SIR,—What a surprising attitude Mr. W. A. Beanland has towards a company trying to help the chemists' business, when he criticises the Poly hair-consultants scheme in his letter "Unqualified Disapproval" (*C. & D.*, March 20, p. 283). It is an attitude that does not seem to be shared by other pharmacists, many of whom have commented favourably on the scheme and urged their assistants to enter. Some pharmacists have even taken the Poly course examination themselves! We do not suggest that the course is on the same plane as the Pharmaceutical Society course of study and eventual examination; what we do is give beauty counter assistants as much technical knowledge as possible on a subject on which more and more customers are asking advice—hair care, and particularly hair colouring. We also try to keep them up to date with fashion requirements. The course, examination and qualification are really the start of the total accumulation of knowledge, which is extended by a regular monthly newsletter, sampling, etc., not only to ensure that they understand a product's performance, and limitations, but to keep them in touch with fashion trends.

H. D. DAMMERS, *Marketing director*,
LAMBERT CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Eastleigh, Hants

SIR,—Mr. W. A. Beanland should be pleased that his girls are sufficiently interested in their job even to read "Poly's" paper. They are certainly more qualified to advise customers on hair problems than he is, and he should benefit through extra sales. Customers soon learn which pharmacy employs keen, knowledgeable assistants and will shop there if possible. I suggest Mr. Beanland should hand back the badges, which were earned, and apologise to his staff for his bad temper.

T. SCOTT COMPTON,
Wolverhampton, Staffs

Drugs Without Labels

SIR,—Re your report "Labelling of Dispensed Medicines" (*C. & D.*, March 27, p. 298), I was amazed to see that a supposedly intelligent person such as Baroness Summerskill should advocate self-medication from "half-filled boxes of tablets in their medicine cupboards." Furthermore, her statement that the reason for retail pharmacists not wanting to label dispensed medicines was because "it would reduce their dispensing fees," will no doubt be treated by pharmacists with the contempt it deserves. Apart from simple drugs such as aspirin, most drug names would be meaningless to the layman. There is the great danger of drugs left over from a previous treatment being used for the treatment of a completely different ailment. I think that this is particularly the case when old people are receiving several types of tablets. Despite what Baroness Summerskill thinks, many doctors do not want their patients to know the name of the drugs used in treatment, as the knowledge that a particularly drastic drug was being used would increase worry, and lack of worry is often an important factor in recovery. On the other hand, the introduction of the Co-tab or similar system, whereby doctors and pharmacists can identify drugs, should be welcomed by all. The mention of "half-filled boxes of tablets" is a clear indication of the gross excesses of tablets that are handed out by some general practitioners. For such overprescribing there is now no excuse that it saves patients' money, the prescription charges having been abolished. I am sure that many pharmacists are getting rather tired of the derogatory remarks made about their profession from time to time by people such as Baroness Summerskill. In these days most pharmacists work hard for a relatively poor return, and they have been hard hit by the abolition of resale price maintenance. It would be a pleasant change to hear a few words of praise for the British pharmacists.

G. H. WILSON,
London, S.W.3

A Matter of Principle

SIR,—As one who by profession is not a pharmacist, I have read with interest—and I have much sympathy with—the vigorous protest made by the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) and the National Pharmaceutical Union about the proposal that every rural family doctor should be free to dispense for his patients, if he

so wishes, and continue to do so. As the N.P.U. has made clear, the person who is trained to do the job, namely the pharmacist, is the person who should dispense for patients in rural areas. I have yet to see, however, in the pharmaceutical Press any similar protest at the recent appointment of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as the analysts under the National Health Service Drug Testing Scheme in Scotland or, apart from the comments of F. G. Stock any protest at the proposal by a committee of the Pharmaceutical Society that the quality control of drugs and medicated products should be run by the Society. The following comment made by the *Lancet* (August 1, 1964 p. 244) would seem to be worthy of greater publicity:—

Nor everyone will agree, however, that the drug-testing organisation should be run by the Pharmaceutical Society. The function of a drug-testing scheme is to protect the consumer and the public health; the primary function of the Pharmaceutical Society is to protect the professional standing of pharmacists and an important secondary one is to safeguard their business interests."

I would elaborate that statement and say that the testing of drugs is clearly a specialised branch of analytical chemistry and not pharmacy. The person trained to undertake the job of ascertaining the composition of medicines is the analytical chemist and not the pharmacist. If the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland), the N.P.U., and pharmacists in general really believe in the principles which their protest seeks to uphold, then I trust they will support the protests of those of us in the chemical profession at the appointment of the Pharmaceutical Society as analysts under the N.H.S. Act in Scotland, and at the Society's temerity in suggesting that the comprehensive quality control of drugs should be under the control of the Society.

H. C. MACFARLANE, *Principal*,
HARRISON & SELF,
Godalming, Surrey

Corrected

SIR,—May I point out that the "Mr. Reid" referred to by Mr. Thewlis in his letter (*C. & D.*, March 20, p. 283) was in fact Mr. John Reed, who was elected to the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union in 1962.

TOM REID,
Haslemere, Surrey

PRESCRIPTION POSER

W. A. Beanland
Dr. W. A. Beanland
W. A. Beanland

"WE had some difficulty with this one," writes a Brighton pharmacist about the prescription reproduced above, "but fortunately the patient had a tablet with her which we identified, though to make sure we telephoned the doctor for confirmation."



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Prototype or Mark I?

THE regional conference held at Bradford on March 21 (p. 346) was on a new pattern. The initiative in calling the conference is understood to have come from within Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, but in view of the hint by the Society's new deputy secretary (Dr. Parkinson) that more emphasis is likely to be placed on regionalism in future organisational development, the pattern takes on a special interest and calls for special scrutiny.

No geographical, and only a modest financial, barrier was laid on admission to the conference, though no doubt the weather prevented some and deterred others from attending. Members came mainly from the West and East Ridings of Yorkshire, but also from Durham, Lancashire, from Cheshire. The conference comprised a morning session of one paper and discussion, and an afternoon session of two papers with discussion after each. The first paper was on a business, the second on a professional and the third on a technical subject. The conference was thus a combined National Pharmaceutical Union area meeting, a Branch Representatives' meeting and a British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting telescoped into a single miniature edition.

Those present voted the conference an "unquestioned success." While warmly acknowledging the success, and warmly congratulating the promoters, we challenge the adjective, being rash enough to hint at a few questions even while admitting that too many variables may have been present to enable answers to be arrived at that would render further experiment unnecessary.

First question, paradoxically, was raised at the conference itself, almost in the same breath as the verdict was given: are three subjects too many for two sessions? The general feeling was that the time allowed for discussion had been too much curtailed, and that the right balance would have been achieved with a single paper

at each session, its length substantially that of the papers presented on March 21. If there are to be two subjects next time, which should be dropped: the business, professional or technical? Surely all must regard the professional topic as *ipso facto* appropriate to any gathering called by the Pharmaceutical Society or its branches.

On the present occasion the business subject—pharmacy modernisation—was worth bringing before the pharmacy students, non-retail and employed, as well as the proprietor pharmacists present, though one would assume that it was at about the limit of topics, normally regarded as being in the bailiwick of the N.P.U., that might appropriately be discussed by non-members of the Union. We do not, however, exclude the implication that there may be, this side of the limit, many business topics that would stand being aired before a mixed audience of pharmacists.

The technical subject on March 21 was on a problem that presents itself in real and urgent form to practising pharmacists, though it is probable that they do not often find themselves considering it at such an elevated academic level. What surprises us is that the author did not choose to present his paper at the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It was a contribution embodying pharmaceutical research of a high order, such as has been all too rare in recent conference meetings, where pharmaceutical contributions have in latter years been greatly outnumbered by those in allied sciences. Is it to be accepted that Dr. Mullen should content himself with being a village Hampden, giving his results, observations and inferences to a local and relatively small audience? They surely deserve a national hearing.

The high degree of collaboration between a pharmacy-training institution and a local branch of the Society was one of the most attractive features of the Bradford conference, but how, supposing that the next regional conference were held in an area without a pharmacy school, would the promoters set about providing a suitable original technical subject? On the whole we would come down, though by no means heavily or dogmatically, on the side of a conference of two sessions, each with one paper and each on a professional theme.

Overseas Trade in February

UNITED Kingdom exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products in February were valued at £4.99 millions, which the value of medicated or unmedicated dressings shipped would increase to £5.46 millions. The various medicinal and pharmaceutical products for which separate statistics are given in the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s.) are reproduced in the accompanying table.

The biggest single customer for those exports was Australia, which took pharmaceutical products to a

EXPORTS		£'000							
Vitamins in bulk		97	Glycosides		13	Sulphonamides in bulk		86	
products		134	Organo therapeutic glands, etc.*		11	" tablets		38	
Antibiotics			" " " in bulk		15	" other products		20	
penicillin in bulk		127	" " " products		115	Proprietary medicines		1,546	
" injections		110	Sera and vaccines		39	Unclassified medicines		909	
" tablets, ointments, etc.		342	Aspirin in bulk		52	IMPORTS		£'000	
other antibiotics in bulk		310	" products		62	Vitamins		76	
" " products		323	Antihistamines products		82	Antibiotics		165	
Alkaloids in bulk		40	Antipaludics products		19	Alkaloids		37	
" products		22	Barbiturates in bulk		30	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines		18	
Hormones in bulk		192	" products		118	Proprietary and veterinary medicines		212	
" products		184	Medicated confectionery		97	All other		104	
			Ointments, liniments*			*Not elsewhere specified.			

value of £344,000, followed closely by France with £335,000 and Nigeria with £334,000. Exports to the Irish Republic were valued at £247,000—a little short of Burma's £258,000. Shipments to countries in the European Economic Community totalled £864,000 and to European Free Trade Association countries £503,000.

On the import side the total of pharmaceutical products imported was £613,000, against £844,000 in January. Western Germany and the United States each shipped £109,000 worth of pharmaceutical products. Purchases from the Irish Republic were worth £44,000. Antibiotics accounted for £165,000 of the total imports.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

Dispenser? Administrator? Pharmacologist?

XRAYSER on February 27, (p. 195), in resisting the proposition that dispensing is a technical skill to be readily acquired by those with little theoretical knowledge, goes on to suggest that, if the argument were accepted, hospitals might have no need for pharmacists. That is a pertinent and most timely observation. The *Lancet*, February 13, carried an article, jointly contributed by a physician, a surgeon, a nurse and a records officer, describing a system which is now in use at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary for the prescribing and administration of drugs to in-patients and which entirely eliminates the dispensing of prescriptions by the pharmacist. Drugs are supplied to the ward in bulk and dispensed by nurses in accordance with the written instructions of the medical staff. The *Lancet*, in a leading article in the same issue, commended the idea to hospital authorities and suggested that its adoption would do much to prevent medication errors.

No Divine Right to Employment

The article provides an apt illustration of the climate in which the hospital pharmacist must practice his profession. Unlike medicine and the law, the practice of pharmacy is not limited to those who are registered practitioners. Registration as a pharmacist is only essential for those who intend to engage in general practice and is primarily intended to prevent unregistered persons from operating a pharmacy. Hospitals are under no compulsion to employ pharmacists, though most of them find it convenient to do so. Like his colleague in the pharmaceutical industry the hospital pharmacist has no divine right to employment and must perforce earn his place in the team. If, as Xrayser suggests, dispensing requires "an education in pharmacology, in posology, in chemistry, in formulation and the score of other essentials which go to secure the accurate translation of the prescriber's intentions" he has nothing to fear. The Aberdeen experiment will fail and establish once and for all the fact that only those who have been so educated can be trusted to dispense prescriptions.

However, there are many experienced hospital pharmacists who will not take such an optimistic view of the outcome. In the large majority of hospitals no pharmacists are on duty for 129 out of the 168 hours in each week, and during that time the medical and nursing staff must do their own dispensing. All that has been done at Aberdeen is to extend that arrangement to the remaining thirty-nine hours. It is not easy to argue that a job which can be done at night by a doctor or nurse needs the specialised skill and knowledge of a pharmacist when it requires to be done during the daytime, and in consequence most hospital pharmacists have sought for a firmer foundation on which to base their claim to be considered as people who can make an important and essential contribution to the treatment of the patient.

Some once cast envious eyes on the lush carpets, executive desks and loudspeaker telephones of the "front office." The increasingly complex nature of medical treatment had created a need for a "technical administrator" to undertake responsibility for the purchase and maintenance of the intricate equipment required. Who better to fill that rôle than the pharmacist? Before 1948 many chief

pharmacists were thus able to carve out for themselves an important niche in the service, but the advent of the supplies officer put an end to any further ambitions in that direction. Pharmacists who still retain responsibility for the purchase of drugs and surgical dressings must now consider themselves fortunate. There can certainly be no prospects of extending the salient into the administrative field.

Others have taken the view that the pharmacist could best consolidate his position by setting up as a specialist in a field in which his expertise is still unchallenged, namely pharmaceuticals. He would apply his knowledge of the physical and biological sciences to the presentation of drugs in a form suitable for administration to patients and, if possible, undertake research to devise new presentations and improve old ones. A few have actually achieved some success in that field, and their names have become well known, but the large majority have found the going difficult indeed. What Teeling-Smith has called the pharmaceutical revolution makes it almost impossible for the hospital pharmacist to venture far into the field of formulation. Most of the newer drugs are not available as pure substances but only in their final dosage forms, and the promotional effort is directed towards encouraging the doctor to prescribe them in those forms. Even when the pharmacist does succeed in producing an alternative, the medical staff are often reluctant to prescribe something that is not readily obtainable outside the hospital. As a result efforts are usually limited to copying preparations for which an established demand has been created by advertisement. Not, one would think, a very professional undertaking. Nevertheless, there can be no denying that formulation is the pharmacist's true field of expertise, and one in which the majority have a strong desire to participate. It is exciting work, and it must be a matter of great regret to the profession that it is denied to all but a small minority.

Pharmacological Advice

If the pharmacist is to be excluded from technical administration and the more interesting aspects of pharmaceuticals, what then? Why not pharmacology? Therapeutics has expanded to such an extent that the medical curriculum can no longer contain it, and that offers a unique opportunity to the pharmacist to set up as an expert on drugs and their pharmacological properties. The doctor will seek his advice before deciding on treatment, and he will come to be regarded as an essential member of the team. Many hospital pharmacists have given much time and study to the development of an advisory service on drugs and their properties and they are regularly consulted informally by the medical staff. The new service has brought much credit to hospital pharmacy, but there must be serious doubts about the prospects for the future. This is the age of the expert, and versatility is at a discount. If the medical profession feels that there is a real need for expert pharmacological advice, it may well decide to make clinical pharmacology a medical speciality. Such an idea has already been mooted, and it is consistent with the demand that biochemists should also hold a medical qualification, so that the senior man can be given consultant status. At pre-

ent the possibility is only a small cloud on the horizon, but it needs to be watched carefully. If it comes to anything the pharmacist will find himself pushed out of

pharmacology, and once more on the look-out for something to justify his place as a senior member of the hospital staff. There is now not much else left!

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

THE successor to Mr. D. E. Sparshott (who retired on March 31 as chief pharmacy superintendent of Boots, Ltd.), is being nominated to fill the vacancy created on the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee. Whether or not Mr. J. M. T. Ross, M.P.S., in fact succeeds to the position, he cannot but be, in his company capacity, closely involved in matters intimately affecting the welfare and interests of chemist contractors in general. For that reason it is as well that he should speedily become known to pharmacists in the "private" sector, in the same way and to the same extent as was his predecessor.

Mr. Ross is a Highland Scot who has, however, spent the greater part of his pharmaceutical career in England. He has thus had practical experience of conditions in pharmacy on both sides of the Border. Born in Inverness, he was educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, and at Gordon's Schools, Huntly, Aberdeenshire. In Huntly in 1936 he entered upon a three and a half year pharmaceutical apprenticeship with Boots, Ltd., studied pharmacy at Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, and qualified in 1942. For eighteen months or so he did duty as qualified locum at various Scottish branches of the company, including a period at the day-and-night branch at Union Street, Glasgow, before enlisting as a pilot in the Royal Air Force in 1944. His training as pilot was cut short by the end of the war, but instead he gained six months in a hospital pharmacy department that proved a useful contribution to his professional experience. Rejoining Messrs. Boots after demobilisation, he was for two and a half years at the day and night branch at Piccadilly Circus, London. Nor was that the sum of his metropolitan experience, for in 1949 he was appointed pharmacy manager at Regent Street and in 1952 was transferred to Paddington Station branch as manager, remaining there for three years. From London he went to the Surrey suburbs to manage the company's Morden, Surrey, branch. Then began a provincial odyssey that took him to Manchester Royal Exchange as assistant manager, to Eastbourne as manager for four months, to the busy Leicester branch as manager, and from 1960, after promotion as assistant territorial general manager, to Sheffield, Brighton, North Wales and finally London again (this time in the north-eastern area) over a twelve-month period. Further promotion to full territorial general manager coincided with a return to Scotland, and a grooming, as it was to turn out, for something like his new post, for he worked in Edinburgh in close collaboration with his company's Scottish director, Mr. G. W. Telford, with responsibility for thirty-three branches. In June 1962 Mr. Ross was transferred to the Glasgow territory, where he continued until Decem-



MR. J. M. T. ROSS

ber 1964. Since then he has been at the head office at Nottingham, preparing to take over as chief pharmacy superintendent.

Common link in all his retail experience has been that he has invariably been associated with branches boasting a heavy dispensing business. Hardly a problem, therefore, is likely to arise at the working end of N.H.S. dispensing but he has had first-hand experience of it. That accretion of knowledge he aims to keep up to full volume (and up to date) by frequent visits to the

shops. It is an accumulation of "know-how" that makes him palpably of great usefulness to his company in his new post. His task henceforth must be to demonstrate his judgment in the decisions that must be taken from day to day or—more importantly—on a long-term basis. If contractors generally have still to observe and assess the calibre of those decisions, it must be assumed that the directors of his company have selected the person best able to bring wisdom and acumen to bear on the problems of the post.

Bradford's Pioneer Regional Conference

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 27, p. 304)

FIRST of the two papers presented at the afternoon session was by DR. J. C. PARKINSON on "The Next Twenty Years." Dr. Parkinson said that the development of a profession such as pharmacy was a complex procedure, and to attempt to cover all facets in one lecture would be presumptuous. Any discussion on the subject was also likely to become diffuse, and so he had singled out three aspects:—The men and women; the business; and the profession.

Of those the first was the most important, since on the quality and numbers of pharmacists the rest depended. The Man-power Survey had shown how the available pharmacists were distributed in 1962, and the future had been forecast by independent experts based on facts and upon accepted statistical procedures. However, it was already out of date in at least two respects. First the projection was based on the addition of 650 British graduates to the register each year, but intake of students to the schools amounted to 900 in the current year and might well be 1,000 in 1966. At a success rate of 80 per cent. (the mean of the past five years) there should be not 650 but 800 new British graduates per annum from 1970 onwards. Secondly the forward projection was based on a 35 per cent. entry of women, but the proportion was now 40 per cent. Three schools had 50 per cent. or more in 1965, and it seemed reasonable to expect that there would be a national average of 50 per cent. by 1970.

Where was the national reserve of scientific man-power but in the sixth form of girls' schools? Those hypotheses combined to indicate that the number of pharmacists in 1982 would be slightly more than at present, and might be in proportion to the rise in population but that, whereas at present about 20 per cent. were women, in 1982 at least 40 per cent. would be.

End of Diploma Course

Another change was what he had termed the "silent revolution." 95 per cent. of students entering schools of pharmacy in the autumn of 1965 would be undergraduates reading for a degree in pharmacy, and by October 1966 it seemed likely that students would have ceased to enter Ph.C. courses. Their training would not be markedly different from the present training. The registrable qualification would still be basically the same, but each school would have the opportunity to develop its course or courses in its own fashion. The scope for employment of those new pharmacists, who would all have a Bachelor's degree after their names, would be wider than at the moment. They would have wider horizons than members who had qualified on the older basis and real efforts might be needed to keep the best of them within pharmacy's ranks.

As head of the school of pharmacy at Brighton he had been stimulated during his last years by the quality

of the more recent entries to the school, and he believed there was nothing to worry about on that ground. On the other hand such students and graduates might have different aspirations than had their predecessors. Those aspirations must be given due consideration. To try and force future pharmacists into present moulds would lead only to frustration.

He did not believe that the new graduates would be adverse to the practice of pharmacy in general. If some aspects were not attractive to them, pharmacists should blame themselves for that state of affairs, and not suggest that certain types of work seem to be beneath the dignity of modern students. Progress would not be made if what was good enough for the father were acceptable to the son.

All Pharmacy a "Business"

Dr. Parkinson said he hoped "business" would be interpreted in the widest sense, since shops, hospitals and industries were all businesses of a kind—finance, costs and management were factors in all branches of the profession—and the great majority of pharmacists were executives of one grade or another.

As had been suggested by Dr. P. F. Drucker (professor of management, New York University) in a talk to the British Institute of Management, business men should look regularly at their products and activities in turn and say "If we did not have this particular product or activity at the present time, would we start it now in terms of contemporary conditions." An example of changes to consider was the sale of cameras, which had started in pharmacies at a time when a good box Brownie could be had for 7s 6d.—not a large item in capital investment and one in which the turnover was rapid. In view of the minimum and average price of cameras, were they now worth stocking merely as a sideline? The answer might well be "No," but it might still be well worth while to sell films and deal in D. & P.

A hospital pharmacist could well apply the same test to some of his activities. Much capital had been invested in central sterile supply departments, but the rapid development of disposable sterile packs and syringes demanded a hard look at such expensive capital developments. Similarly a wholesaler might examine the frequency and range of his delivery services.

Having decided what was no longer economic, and dropped it, the pharmacist would have space and staff to devote to the remaining profitable or justifiable activities.

To prepare for the future was not so easy. But it was not difficult to see that the average size of business at present was below the economic norm. Just what was the minimum turnover for a healthy retail business was something that had yet to be determined, and no norm would be constant over

the whole country. It was, however, known that a high proportion of present pharmacies were below that standard, suggesting that pharmacies would become fewer and larger and that, in order to become economically stable in the face of changing circumstances, groups of pharmacies rather than private individuals would become the rule in all but the most sparsely populated areas, and even there some form of delivery service would replace the small village pharmacy.

In twenty years' time the one-pharmacist business of today would be looked back upon as a relic of dark ages.

Such combinations or groups would not come to pass without effort. There was now a need to look around and see whether economies could be effected. The new Pharmacy Practice Research Unit at Bradford might well initiate a survey in a specific locality, with the co-operation of private pharmacists, in order to evaluate the outcome of merging, say, six private pharmacies into one group, with three or four sets of premises. Medical practitioners were able to sink their individual personalities into group practice. Could not pharmacists do the same?

To establish a group company, even with the assets of six pharmacies, needed capital, and the recent establishment of a corporate body to finance bulk purchasing was a pointer in that direction. A group pharmacy co-operative finance company would be a logical development. Such an organisation, following in the chain of supply of the corporate body he had just mentioned, would put the control of medical supplies from production to retail sale entirely in the hands of pharmacists. If active steps were not taken to secure that control now, it would be lost to pharmacists. There were already examples in London — and probably locally — of the better businesses being taken over by organisations in which the profit motive was paramount and service to the public a secondary consideration.

There was no need to regret the passing of the independent individual but there was a real need to recognise it. When housing clearance, changes in trade and depression acted simultaneously, the individual was powerless to resist, but a group of pharmacies could take that in its stride and redeploy.

(To be concluded)

EXPANSION PLANS

A NEW company, Productos Veterinarios El Morro, has been formed in Venezuela owned jointly by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., and Protinal, C.A., who for many years have acted as distributors of Cooper products in Venezuela. A site is being acquired near Valencia, Venezuela, where Productos Veterinarios El Morro will manufacture Cooper's products, which will be distributed locally by Protinal.

Symposium on Drug Identification

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 27, p. 323)

THE third paper in the morning session of the symposium "Identification of Drugs and Poisons" in London on March 27 was "Extraction Methods in Toxicology." It was presented by Mr. J. V. JACKSON (Metropolitan Police Laboratories). By developing drugs effective in mgm. doses the pharmaceutical industry had ensured that the toxicologist could no longer rely on isolating amounts that could in practice be weighed. Successful identification was still dependent on efficient extraction. Most toxicological texts divided poisons into the following groups:—Volatile poisons isolated by distillation or diffusion; metallic poisons, isolated by oxidation of the organic matter; toxic anions isolated by dialysis; organic non-volatile poisons, isolated by solvent extraction; miscellaneous poisons requiring special extraction techniques. In 1963, methods using ion-exchange resins had been suggested, but the major hope was in the use of gas chromatography.

Screening for Drugs in Body

The final paper of the morning session, "Rapid Screening Methods for Drugs in Body Fluids," was given by Mr. M. S. MOSS (forensic laboratory, Equine Research Station, Newmarket, Suffolk). Mr. Moss described a scheme for testing for drugs in body fluids, using reagents direct on the body fluids or on solvent extracts. He described also a number of microcrystalline tests applicable to experiments without the need for chromatography. The techniques had, he said, been incorporated in a scheme applicable to rapid diagnosis of poisoning by drugs. Questioned on storage conditions for chromatogram plates, Mr. Moss said that he had found that, if the plates were stored over silica gel at room temperature, the results obtained were satisfactory.

Mr. W. H. STEPHENSON (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.), spoke of the difficulty of making quantitative estimations when blood and associated material were present. He suggested enzyme pretreatment, which his own laboratory had found helpful when dealing with estimations of warfarin.

During the afternoon session PROFESSOR CAMPS (professor of forensic medicine, University of London) was in the chair.

Dr. E. G. C. Clarke (department of physiology, Royal Veterinary College, London), who was to have given a paper on "Chromatography and the Chemical Methods of Analysis," was ill and unable to be present. DR. A. S. CURRY (Home Office, forensic science labora-

tory, Nottingham) therefore presented the paper in addition to his own on "Systematic Toxicological Analysis."

MR. H. LEACH (biochemistry department, Caernarvon and Anglesey General Hospital) read a paper on "Instrumental Techniques."

During the discussion MR. W. F. H. MCLEAN (school of pharmacy, Leicester) suggested that there was a need for more toxicologists, and claimed that the pharmacy students' course provided an excellent background for toxicology. Was it not possible to arrange a meeting of representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society and others to consider introducing a suitable training scheme? PROFESSOR CAMPS said that there was no standard method by which a person became a forensic toxicologist. Mr. McLean's suggestion seemed logical.

DR. D. C. GARRATT said toxicologists and others needed to have available reference samples of pure substances. The advisory committee on analytical chemistry had suggested that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should sponsor a collection of reference substances. He did not yet know how the Council would deal with the suggestion. MR. LEACH said the Medical Research Council collection of steroids "has been invaluable."

DR. E. J. SHELLARD noted that there had been no references to the microscopical examination of tablets. There were people who could quickly identify tablets of digitalis, Dover's powder or ergot.

Reviewing the day's proceedings, MR. L. J. WALKER (Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), said the question was still whether a coding scheme was needed. If tablet identification were needed for purposes other than dealing with poisoning cases then it might be met by the use of a "proper container properly marked"; if not for that purpose then the McArdle scheme could help to meet the situation.

No New Drugs Till Excess Returned

Referring to the large quantities of drugs often possessed by patients PROFESSOR CAMPS said that perhaps doctors should refuse to prescribe further quantities of new drugs unless any excess from previous treatments were returned. DR. MATTHEWS agreed that there was much overprescribing, but described an "experiment" in which his secretary, "tearful and weeping," had gone into five local pharmacies and asked for aspirin. Within half an hour she had obtained twelve bottles of aspirin tablets, and only one chemist had "said anything to her. . . . He probably only offered her a cup of tea to help her to take the aspirins." DR. COLLIER suggested that aspirin should be made a scheduled poison. When a questioner asked if rapid identification was of any value DR. CURRY admitted having a pill and tablet reference collection but "merely as a guide." DR. MATTHEWS said that rapid identification might be a help in some cases but was not essential. DR. COLLIER retorted it was reassuring to the clinician to know what the patient had taken.



Mr. C. McArdle



Mr. H. Burlinson



Mr. J. V. Jackson



Mr. M. S. Moss



Dr. E. G. C. Clarke



Mr. H. Leach

N.H.S. STATISTICS

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during December 1964 numbered 619,891 (431,067 forms). Total cost was £372,569 (£310,010 net), an average of 144.25d: per prescription (120.02d. net).

In **SURREY** during October 1964, 506,060 prescriptions were dispensed at a total cost of £273,939. Average total cost per prescription, 129.92d. During November 1964, 491,067 prescriptions were dispensed. The total cost was £266,075 and the average per prescription, 130.04d.

In **ENGLAND** during December 1964, 16,452,167 prescriptions (11,259,418 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £8,575,853. Average cost per prescription, 125.1d. 1964, 195,189,364 prescriptions (135,274,799 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £94,797,390. The average cost per prescription for the year was 116.56d.



Professor Camps, who presided at the afternoon session.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MARCH 31: Some dealers reported a little more activity among CRUDE DRUGS during the week. The improvement, however, was thought to be due to the arrival of some commodities that had been out of stock for a long time.

Speculative dealings in spot Jamaican GINGER was said to be the reason for a further price fall in the root; however, at one time shippers withdrew prices in an effort to stabilise the market and the week ended with spot No. 3 being down 45s. a cwt. and new crop for shipment, down 25s. Spot Aleppy green CARDAMOMS at 18s. per lb. were 1s. 6d. under the replacement value. TURMERIC was reduced by 5s. a cwt. on the spot and by 7s. 6d. at origin. ERGOT on the spot was another shilling lower per lb., while STYRAX was threepence dearer in both positions. Brazilian MENTHOL was noticeably firmer in the forward position.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, the price of CITRONELLAS continued to ease with the Ceylon variety down threepence per lb. Penang PATCHOULI jumped to a new nominal level of 56s. per lb., c.i.f. (from 42s. 6d.); spot offers were withdrawn. Spain has recommenced exports of OLIVE OIL; the spot market will change little until the shipments arrive.

A duty free quota for the import into Spain of 3,300 metric tons of PHENOL in the next twelve months was announced in Madrid during the week. The quota was designed to supply the consuming industry at prices close to international levels as domestic phenol production was said to be insufficient and expensive. Phenol imports into Spain are subject to a 30 per cent. custom's duty and 12 per cent. excise duty.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices below may be subject to import surcharge.

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMPHETAMINE. — BASE is 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEX-AMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is 10s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE. — SODIUM derivative is 58s. 3d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—

	Under 50 kilos		50 kilos	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
POTASSIUM*	6	3	5	8
SODIUM	6	3	5	8
AMMONIUM	7	2	6	7

*Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

BRUCINE.—In 1,000-oz. lots, ALKALOID is 19s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 17s. 6d. per oz.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

COCAINE. — 35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE.—Under 25 kilos; B.P., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per oz. 102s. and per kilo, 3,419s.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE. — ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 12s. 6d. per oz. (440s. 6d. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per kilo) subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

	1 kilo and over		Under 1 Kilo	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
CODEINE	1,903	0	1,939	0
ALKALOID	1,665	0	1,701	0
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,445	0	1,480	0
PHOSPHATE	1,665	0	1,701	0
SULPHATE	1,665	0	1,701	0
MORPHINE				
ACETATE	1,762	0	1,798	0
ALKALOID	2,159	0	2,194	0
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,762	0	1,798	0
SULPHATE	1,762	0	1,798	0
TARTRATE	2,115	0	2,150	0
ETHYL MORPHINE				
ALKALOID	2,229	0	2,265	0
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,903	0	1,939	0
DIAMORPHINE				
ALKALOID	2,106	0	2,141	0
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,930	0	1,965	0

Containers below 1-kilo charged 1s. 6d. per container.

PENTOBARBITONE.—25-kilo lots and over are 107s. 6d. per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; less than 25-kilos, 50s. 6d. SODIUM SALT, 55s. 6d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

PHOLCODINE. — 8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — 50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure. 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — Pellets, B.P., 8s. 9½d. per kilo; sticks, 13s.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — 50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Sodium salt is 110s. per kilo for 25-kilos and over.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 12s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 6d.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE.—Five-kilo lots, 65s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 60s.

SULPHADIMIDINE. — 50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

Ethyl Alcohol

BRITISH spirit (fermentation grades) per proof gall.:—

ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 overproof); where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s 7d.; 1,500. 3s. 8d.; 500. 3s. 9d. Prices exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots.

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities: the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000-40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof-gall. net (for 40-gall drums).

SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over, 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates: 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more; 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon), for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10-gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p., in one delivery 500 gall. upwards, 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.

Crude Drugs

ALOE. — Primes, 270s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 260s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 65s.; 260s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—Madras f.a.q. seed quoted at 270s. per cwt., c.i.f. April-May shipment.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 21s. 6d. to 25s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. 11s. 6d. PERU: From 22s. to 25s. as to delivery date. TOLU: from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BELLADONNA. — HERB, 4s. 6d. per lb., spot, nominal. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—New crop for shipment, 4s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 4s. 6d.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 18s. per lb.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. spot; *igneae*, whole shipment unquoted; se'ced broken, 177s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot, 270s. per cwt. Mombasa, spot, 250s., nominal.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 8d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, easier at 11s. per lb. spot and shipment, 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Root, 195s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 190s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 285s. per cwt.; shipment, April-May, 270s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 385s.; April-May shipment, 390s., c.i.f., with No. 2 at 425s., c.i.f. Cochin, April-May shipment, 270s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 167s. 6d. per cwt. spot; shipment, April-May, 147s. 6d., c.i.f.

HENNA. — (Per cwt.) Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian, 170s. to 175s.; Mexican spot, 125s. to 130s.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 56s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 60s. Colombian, 56s., c.i.f.; spot, 62s. Costa Rican 75s., c.i.f. and 81s., spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—African, spot, 6½d. per lb., nominal; shipment, 5½d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot offered at 6s. 6d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 24s., c.i.f.; spot, 24s. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d., in bond, as to brand.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £190 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 110s., 7s. 6d.; sound unsorted, 7s. 1d.; defectives, 5s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80s., 8s. 6d.; 110s., 7s. 4d., b.w.p., 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN.—East African, scarce with whole No. 1 quoted at 23s., c.i.f. per lb. upward.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, nominally 3s. 2d. Shipment, 2s. 10½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot, 3s. 9d. per lb.; shipment quoted at 350s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 235s. (225s., c.i.f.).

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially de-waxed. 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale, 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 105s. per cwt., c.i.f.; spot, 120s.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; other grades at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior spot 625s. to 650s. per lb. as to holder. Replacements quoted up to 700s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 11d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish now quoted at 245s., duty paid. CARAWAY.

—Dutch, 132s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 192s. 6d., spot; shipment, current crop, 165s., c.i.f., new crop for June-July.

170s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan spot, 56s. 6d., duty paid, shipment Moroccan current crop, 43s., c.i.f.; new crop for June-July shipment, 44s., c.i.f. Rumanian whole seed, 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 345s., spot; Moroccan, 340s., duty paid; Indian now landing, 340s.; shipment, 320s.; Moroccan, 290s.; Indian, 262s. 6d., all c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 110s., spot; shipment unchanged at 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.

—Chinese, 125s. to 145s., duty paid; Indian, nominal, 200s., spot; shipment: Chinese, 110s., c.i.f.; Indian, 160s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan quoted at 45s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 34s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.

—English, 55s. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 19s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; prime No. 2, 1s. 8d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 2s. 1½d., spot, manufacturing 1s. 2d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria

PODS: small parcels now arriving of hand-picked at 8s. 6d. and 10s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 10d., c.i.f.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N. pure, 216s. per cwt.; Standard No. 1, 235s.; F.O., from 260s. to 320s.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian spot, 185s. per cwt.; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon, £207 10s. per cwt. No. 2, £192 10s.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 150s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop quoted at 125s., c.i.f. for April-May.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot 210s. per cwt.; shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus 1s. 10d. per lb. temporary import charge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): Bees' — Dar-es-Salaam, 455s.; shipment, 425s. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey spot, 310s.; shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 700s.; shipment, 565s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 2d. per lb.; shipment 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 10s. 6d., spot, shipment, 9s. 8d., c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian, spot, from 16s. 9d.; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

CANANGA.—Spot from 30s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—From 40s. to 45s. per lb. as to source.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £130 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD.—American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 7s. 6d.

CELERY SEED. — Quotations are from 125s. to 160s. per lb.

CHENOPodium.—From 36s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—Best English-distilled, 720s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 120s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 22s.; Seychelles from 9s. spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s.; shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 5d., c.i.f.; Chinese, spot, 4s. 6d. in bond; shipment, 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

DILL. — Imported is from 34s. to 39s. per lb., spot.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 8s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 8s. 6d., c.i.f.

OLIVE.—For shipment: Spanish, £236-£248, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £265 to £270 c. and f., London. Spot, £305 to £310 per long ton ex wharf.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI.—Penang forward is nominally, 56s. per lb., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 106s. 6d. per lb. spot. East Indian for shipment, 112s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 35s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

THYME.—From 20s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

VETIVER. — Bourbon, spot, 90s. to 100s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MARCH 30: Higher per lb. among BISMUTH SALTS were the SUBCARBONATE at \$4.20, up 40 cents; the SUBNITRATE at \$3.40, up 40 cents; and the SALICYLATE at \$4.58, up 34 cents. IPECACUANHA declined to make the whole \$9.75 a lb., down 25 cents. Natural powdered CAMPHOR eased to 80 cents a lb. as against 90 cents. Honduran SARSAPARILLA gained five cents to 50 cents per lb. Algerian GERANIUM OIL is 50 cents higher at \$12 a lb., while Ceylon CITRONELLA is 15 cents cheaper at 95 cents a lb. One large SULPHUR producer has announced that it will increase the delivered price of sulphur by from \$2 to \$4 a long ton in the U.S. and Canada from April 1 on spot shipments and October 1 on contract shipments.

Family Expenditure in 1963

A SURVEY OF 3,415 HOUSEHOLDS

A DETAILED breakdown of weekly expenditure in households in the United Kingdom in 1963 is given in the Ministry of Labour's Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1963 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s.). The report is based on information supplied by 3,415 households about their expenditure during fourteen consecutive days in 1963. Commodities and services are divided into 102 groups and the sums

spent on each are presented in eight tables giving comparative average weekly expenditure for four three-year periods for all households; expenditure for 1963 according to household income, and expenditure for 1963 in relation to total household income and income of the head of the household. Other tables give the composition of the household and (for the period 1961-63) the figures for the region in Great

Britain (no separate figures for Northern Ireland are available).

Some statistical information from the tables is given below. The group heading "Medicines and Surgical Goods" includes National Health Service payments to chemists, opticians, hospitals and other medical charges. "Medical, Dental and Nursing Fees" covers N.H.S. payments to dentists and all private fees.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	Medicines and surgical goods	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	Optical and photographic goods	Medical, dental and nursing fees
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ACCORDING TO INCOME, 1963

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Under £4	0	9.5	0	6.2	0	0.8	0	0.7
£4 but under £6	1	2.8	0	7.9	—	—	0	4.0
£6 " " £10	1	9.0	1	4.1	0	2.1	0	3.6
£10 " " £15	1	9.3	2	4.9	0	4.8	1	9.0
£15 " " £20	2	3.9	3	1.6	0	9.8	0	7.4
£20 " " £25	2	6.7	4	0.5	0	6.3	0	4.5
£25 " " £30	2	5.0	4	10.8	2	4.0	0	8.4
£30 " " £40	2	10.6	5	7.9	3	2.3	2	3.2
£40 or more	3	11.3	8	7.3	4	3.1	3	10.9
All households	2	4.0	3	8.9	1	3.7	1	1.9

ACCORDING TO LOCALITY, 1961-63

Northern	1	9.7	3	3.4	0	5.7	0	7.5
East and West Ridings	2	2.2	3	1.7	1	5.1	1	0.4
North Midland	2	6.4	3	7.3	1	1.3	0	10.3
Eastern	2	2.9	3	6.3	1	11.1	0	10.1
London and S.E.	2	6.4	3	11.1	1	5.7	1	4.8
Southern	2	2.8	3	10.0	0	11.1	0	7.6
South-western	3	1.2	3	2.6	1	0.2	0	8.8
Wales	1	11.5	2	10.6	1	0.1	0	10.8
Midland	2	5.5	4	2.7	1	4.4	0	9.1
North-western	2	2.0	3	3.6	1	4.6	0	8.8
Scotland	1	10.9	2	11.0	0	9.7	1	2.1
United Kingdom	2	3.5	3	5.6	1	2.8	0	11.3

COMPARISON OF AVERAGES (ALL HOUSEHOLDS) FOR EARLIER THREE-YEAR PERIODS

1958-60	1	9.1	2	8.9	0	9.4	0	11.3
1959-61	1	11.6	2	11.5	1	0.0	0	11.4
1960-62	2	1.8	3	2.6	1	1.2	0	10.7
1961-63	2	3.5	3	5.6	1	2.8	0	11.3

BRANCH EVENTS

PONTYPRIDD Wines of Spain

A DESCRIPTION of the wine-growing areas of Spain was given by MR. H. BROAD-DAVIES (regional sales manager, Grants' of St. James's, Ltd.), to a joint meeting of the Aberdare and Merthyr and Pontypridd and Rhondda branches of the Pharmaceutical Society at Pontypridd on January 26. He explained that the soil and the climate had a deciding effect on the type of grape produced. Step by step he described the picking and crushing of the grapes, wine storage and the solera system. Mr. Broad-Davies explained that a combination of traditional and modern methods govern each process. He then dealt with the types of sherry and the factors that contribute to the degree of sweetness of sherries—from the very dry to the full bodied creams. After the talk members sampled seven types of sherry.

WEST HAM

£2,000 to Date for Charities

WEARING with apparent ease and authority the weighty and many linked regalia of office of that venerable body the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists, Mr. B. L. Beard presided at the Association's annual dinner and dance in the gilded Napoleon suite of the Cafe Royal on March 4. Principal guest was DR. W. MITCHELL (immediate past-chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, who proposed "The West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists and East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society"—rather a mouthful, he said, which "practically needed a compass." After briefly outlining

the history of the Association and Branch, and ups and downs in their relationship with one another (based on facts he had elicited from officers of the Association) Dr. Mitchell praised them for raising no less than £2,000 to date for pharmaceutical charities. MR. BEARD, who responded to the toast, mentioned that West Ham, no less than East Ham, was shortly to disappear as a local-government area but its name, he felt sure, would live on. "The Ladies" was proposed by DR. E. CAMPER ROWLETTE (vice-chairman of the Stratford division, British Medical Association). The response, given with zest and aplomb, was made by Mrs. K. Wombwell.

MORECAMBE

Annual Dinner and Dance

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the Lancaster, Morecambe and Westmorland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at Morecambe recently, MISS R. FISHER (chairman) waved a flag for the pharmaceutical industry. In her reply to the toast "The Chairman and the Local Branch" proposed by Mr. F. L. Pugh, Miss Fisher said that, in spite of the continuing rise in cost of drugs, Britain could be justly proud of her pharmaceutical industry. The Committee on Safety of Drugs, she also said, would give additional protection to pharmacists in making drugs safe for the public. MR. G. C. MILLER, proposing "Our Guests and Visitors," welcomed the mayor of Lancaster (COUNCILLOR A. MORRIS), who responded. Toastmaster was Mr. C. A. Richardson. Mr. Richardson, who is retiring as Benevolent Fund officer for the Branch, had the satisfaction of knowing that £42 was raised for the Fund by the function.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company. R.O.—Registered Office

PEARSONS (SELBY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

PINFOLD DRUG STORE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Subscribers: D. M. Graeme and P. G. Graeme, 61 Fairview Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

SUREX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents and consultants to the pharmaceutical trade, etc. Director: George A. Whittaker, R.O.: 4 Leicester Road, Blackpool.

C. F. THORNE (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire the business of a pharmaceutical chemist carried on by Cyril F. Thorne, M.P.S., at 26 High Street, Corsham, etc. Directors: Cyril F. Thorne and Kathleen E. H. Thorne.

TIMMIS & RICHARDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and retail dispensing chemists, etc. Directors: Sidney Davies, M.P.S., and Hilda M. Davies, R.O.: 432 King's Road, London, S.W.10.

VALEDOVE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

VALOIS COSMETICS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Directors: Kenneth E. Stalker and Christine E. Stalker, R.O.: 34 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

J. E. WALLER (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To acquire the business of chemists carried on by John E. Waller, M.P.S., at 298 Woodborough Road, Nottingham.

J. & M. WARNER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: John H. Warner, M.P.S., Margaret M. Warner, M.P.S., and Bernard L. Gant, R.O.: 4 High Street, Epsom, Surrey.

WILSON & HARVEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. Directors: Agnetta C. M. Bentley, Francis N. Wilson and Frank R. Wilson, R.O.: Milton Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

from the "Trade Marks Journal," March 17

chemical products for use in industry (1)
D.H. PREFORMS, 868,263, by The British
Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

fertilisers for use in agriculture and horti-
culture, consisting wholly or mainly of compounds
nitrogen (1)
NITRAM, B868,526, by Imperial Chemical In-
dustries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

chemical products for use in photography (1)
SUPROFIX, 869,415, by May & Baker, Ltd.,
Dagenham, Essex.

non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic
preparations and preparations for the hair (3)
LINDAFIX, SAMURAI, 857,022-23, by Corio-
manus, A.G., Binningen, Switzerland.

hair tints, hair dyes and hair bleaches (3)
CLAIROL LOVING CARE, 821,374, Device
with word CLAIROL, 828,031, by Bristol-
Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

fumigating preparations (perfumes); deter-
gents and degreasing preparations, none for use
industrial or manufacturing processes; cleaning
preparations; soaps, etc. (3)
Device with words NATIONAL CHEM-
SEARCH, B854,750, by National Chemsearch
Corporation of Texas, Irving, Texas, U.S.A.

all goods (3)
TOPSPED, B866,515, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd.,
London, W.1. HALAQUICK, 870,655, by
Anasco Arznei-Und Gesundheitspflegemittel,
G.m.b.H., Wiesbaden, Germany. TRIEGE,
870,727, by Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. TWISOF, 869,694,
by J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

detergents (not for use in industrial or manu-
facturing processes), and liquid cleaning prepara-
tions (3)
CLEENOL, B857,665, by Cleenol Products,
Ltd., Birmingham, 5.

perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations
and cosmetics (3)
Device with word NEFERTITI, 865,583, by
London-Wise Services, London, S.W.1.

soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, hair lotions, and
toilet preparations (non-medicated) (3)
BEHAVE, B867,252, by Rayette Beauty Pro-
ducts, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

balms, being non-medicated preparations for
cosmetic or toilet purposes (3)
Device with word ZORRO, 869,631, by United
Africa Chemists, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

all goods, all for sale in the United Kingdom
otherwise than for export but not excluding goods
for export to the Irish Republic (3)
INSIDE STORY, 872,125, by Reckitt & Sons,
Ltd., Hull, Yorks

dietetic fruit beverages and medicated mineral
waters (5)
BUCKO, 866,478, by Donath-Kelterei,
G.m.b.H., & Co., K.G., Munich, Germany.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents)," March 10

Organic sulphonates and methods for their pre-
paration, H. S. Mannheimer and J. J. McCabe,
899,495, 989,497.

1,6-disubstituted androstanes and process for
the preparation thereof, The British Drug
Houses, Ltd. 989,503.

Sulphonamides and process for their manufac-
ture, CIBA, Ltd. 989,522.

Bifidus-active substances and bifidus-active food
preparations, Tervalon, N.V. 989,532.

Sulpholanyl compounds, Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.
989,551.

Hydroxylamine derivative and processes for mak-
ing it, T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd. 989,557.

Piperidine derivatives, Rhône-Poulenc, S.A.
989,568.

Purification of antibiotics, Upjohn Co. 989,577.

Quinolyl-(8)-oxy-acetamide derivatives and their
use in animal feeds, J. R. Geigy, A.G. 989,578.

Hydroxy-amino compounds, Farbenfabriken Bayer,
A.G. 989,584.

Detergent tablets and processes for manufacturing
them, Colgate-Palmolive Co. 989,683.

Process for washing-soap, Colgate-Palmolive Co.
989,745.

1 - (1 - Roylpropyl - 4 - piperidyl) - 2 - benzi-
midazolines and related compounds, Re-
search Laboratorium Dr. C. Janssen, N.V.
989,755.

3-Aminosteroids, Abbott Laboratories, 989,762.
Bis-dithiocarbamic acid ester derivatives, Farben-
fabriken Bayer, A.G. 989,771.

Blood handling method and apparatus, Baxter
Laboratories, Inc. 989,885.

Preparation of 11 γ -hydroxy- Δ^4 -3-keto steroids.
Syntex Corporation, 989,918.

Hydroxyaminoacid and salts thereof, Chas. Pfizer
& Co., Inc. 989,926.

British patent specifications relating to the above
will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the
Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chan-
cery Lane, London, W.C.2, from April 22.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the
Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, April 5

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Coronation room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abing-
ton Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Annual
meeting, followed by films.

PHYSICS EXHIBITION, College of Science and
Technology, Manchester, until April 8.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Freedoms Field hospital, Plymouth, at 7.30
p.m. Annual meeting.

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Speaker
from the Association of the British Pharma-
ceutical Industry on "The Pharmaceutical
Industry Today."

Tuesday, April 6

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. A
speaker from East Midlands Gas Board on
"Gas in the Service of Pharmacy" (illus-
trated).

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF
PHARMACISTS, Eagle hotel, 73 Hollybush Hill,
London, E.11, at 8 p.m. Speaker from William
Mason & Son, Ltd., on "Shop Fittings by
Nordia."

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
East Midland Gas Board demonstration room,
Commercial Street, Sheffield, 1, at 8 p.m.
Supper and savoury snacks (ladies' night).

Wednesday, April 7

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND METALLURGY, Shef-
field College of Technology, Pond Street, Shef-
field, 1, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. D. Jack (Allen &
Hanburys, Ltd.) on "Pharmaceutical Suspen-
sions."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS,
Bonnington hotel, Southampton Row, London,
W.C.1, at 6 p.m. Dinner, 17 Bloomsbury
Square, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL
UNION, Ballroom, Welbeck hotel, Milton Street,
Nottingham, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Wright (secretary,
N.P.U.) on "The Choice Ahead." (Members
of the Derbyshire, Leicester and Leicestershire
and North Nottinghamshire branches are in-
vited to this meeting.)

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, School of
Pharmacy, University of London, Brunswick
Square, London, W.C.1, at 10 a.m. Sym-
posium on "Pharmacological Screening of
Drugs." (Details from Mr. K. L. Smith,
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Pennyfoot Street,
Nottingham.)

SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Nook
ballroom, Harton, at 7.30 p.m. Flannel dance.
WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and WEST
METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SO-
CIETY, Great Western Royal hotel, Paddington
Station, London, W.2, at 7.15 p.m. Mrs. E.
Rogers (chief beauty consultant, Harriet Hub-
bard Ayer) on "The Art of Skin Care and
Make-up."

Thursday, April 8

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 8
p.m. Medical films.
BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., Bethnal Green,
London, E.2: "Tryptafen tablets . . . a new
rational approach to the management of con-
current depression and anxiety" (12-p. book-
let).

ALLERGY UNIT, DOME DIVISION OF MILES
LABORATORIES, LTD., Stoke Court, Stoke Poges,
Bucks: "New in allergy . . . Allpyral" (8-p.
booklet).

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex:
"A survey of clinical results with Locorten"
(4-p. folder).

SOCIETY, Langfords hotel, Third Avenue, Hove,
at 8 p.m. Meeting to consider the motion:
"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the
introduction of a six-day week is both un-
desirable and unnecessary, as local pharmacy
has for many years provided a full service to
the public."

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SO-
CIETY, Three Tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m.
Annual meeting.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHAR-
MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, University of Strathclyde,
John Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Annual
meeting.

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS,
Auditorium, Wellcome Building, 183 Euston
Road, London, N.W.1, at 7 p.m. Dr. D. G.
Cotton (physician, children's department, St.
Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E.1) on "Drugs
in the Neonatal/Perinatal Period."

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEU-
TICAL SOCIETY, and MANCHESTER PHARMACEU-
TICAL ASSOCIATION, Engineers' club, Albert
Square, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Annual meetings.
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION, Con-
naught rooms, Great Queen Street, London,
W.C.2, at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

REIGATE AND REDHILL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY, Market hotel, Reigate, at 8 p.m.
Annual meeting.

ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, Piccadilly,
London, W.1, at 4.30 p.m. Professor J. H.
Quastel on "Molecular Transport at Cell
Membranes."

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal
hotel, Slough, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Roker hotel, Sunderland, at 7.45 p.m. Annual
meeting.

Friday, April 9

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal
Clarence hotel, Exeter, at 7.45 p.m. Film
followed by annual meeting.

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, An-
thony's hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 8 p.m. Annual
dinner and dance.

HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Clock restaurant, Welwyn, at 7.30 p.m. Annual
dinner and dance. (Tickets (price 35s. each)
from Mr. J. Kirby, 120 Sweet Briar, Welwyn
Garden City).

Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS'
FEDERATION CONGRESS, Bray, co. Wicklow, Irish
Republic, September 1-11. The congress fee,
inclusive of accommodation, is £18. Application
forms may be obtained (before April 20) from
Miss Margaret Goodchild, 29 Ashlawn Road,
Rugby.

UNION OF SHOP DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED
WORKERS, Margate, Annual delegate meeting,
April 25-27.

Courses and Conferences

A course on industrial and factory law, includ-
ing the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act
and the Contracts of Employment Act, is being
held by the Industrial Welfare Society at St.
Enoch hotel, Glasgow, May 10-11. Programmes
may be obtained from the Society, 48 Bryanston
Square, London, W.1.

Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

THE results of a study of clinical reactions and serological responses in young children vaccinated against measles are reported by the measles vaccines committee of the Medical Research Council. 299 children, aged between ten and eighteen months, were studied by general practitioners and in London County Council day nurseries. Under four schedules, children received either one of two live attenuated vaccines. In two groups the live vaccine was preceded by the administration, four to six weeks earlier, of an inactivated vaccine. Febrile reactions and other side effects occurred more often when live vaccine was given alone, but all schedules were considered acceptable. Between 95 and 99 per cent. of the children showed a post-vaccination antibody titre regarded as a satisfactory immediate serological response, but children given live vaccine alone gave significantly higher responses than those in whom inactivated vaccine had preceded the live vaccine. A second study is now in progress to gain information on the protection afforded by vaccines against measles. (*B.M.J.*, March 27, p. 817.)

CHARACTERISTIC bullous lesions associated with acute barbiturate intoxication are described by workers at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. The lesions were found in nineteen of 290 patients in

that condition, and their presence in the unconscious patient is thought by the authors to suggest strongly the possibility of acute barbiturate intoxication. (*B.M.J.*, March 27, p. 835.)

A MEANS of shortening the time needed to find the dose of guanethidine required to control blood pressure in the hypertensive patient is described by workers at Sheffield Royal Infirmary. Normally dosage of the drug is increased slowly to reduce the risk of excessive drug accumulation in sensitive patients, and it may take four to five weeks to achieve control. In the reported method the response to an intramuscular test dose is studied and a starting oral dose of four to five times the effective test dose may then be given. By that means control was achieved, in the series of tests reported on, in an average of 7.3 days. (*Lancet*, March 27, p. 668.)

WILLS

MR. W. T. BLEWETT, Venton Elwyn, Bodriggy, Hayle, Cornwall, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1887, left £2,619 (£2,538 net).

MR. W. A. FINDLAY, M.P.S., Crigga, East Drive, Ebley, Stroud, Glos, left £3,654 (£3,291 net).

MR. T. B. GALLANTRY, M.P.S., 2 Princess St. ect. Scarborough, Yorks, left £9,344 (£8,990 net).

MR. A. SUMNER, M.P.S., Alton House, Hillhead, Colyton, Devon, left £1,290 (£1,162 net).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period April 11-17	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
7 o'Clock stainless razor blades	4/60	4/60	5/75	6/90	5/75	5/75	5/75	5/75	5/75	5/75	5/75	5/75	—	—
Alka-Seltzer	6/180	2/80	4/120	3/120	3/90	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	3/90	5/150	3/90	3/90	4/120
Anadin	4/120	4/74	2/60	4/130	5/104	4/120	2/70	1/30	3/90	2/60	2/60	6/88	—	1/30
Anne French cleansing milk	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—
Aqua-Net hairspray	2/60	3/73	3/75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—	—
Cuticura	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/14	—	—
Dentu-Creme	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol	1/45	1/45	1/45	—	1/45	2/90	—	3/59	—	—	—	—	—	3/135
Euthymol tooth-paste	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farlene	—	—	2/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hand-e-cream	—	—	—	—	—	3/35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immac	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kleenex	4/120	4/120	3/90	4/120	2/60	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	—
Loxene shampoo	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets...	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	—	4/60	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	2/30	3/45	—	3/45
Moorland indigestion tablets	3/14	—	2/14	—	3/21	4/28	—	—	4/28	4/28	—	—	—	—
Parador floral disinfectant...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pol-Grip	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Rimmel Beauty on a Budget	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	2/60
SR tooth-paste	2/60	3/90	1/30	4/120	2/60	2/60	4/120	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	—	2/60
Signal tooth-paste	4/120	2/60	3/90	4/120	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	6/180
Simbix	3/90	3/90	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
Swarfca	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—
Tame creme rinse	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—
Yours Faithfully stockings...	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR MARCH 1965

(34 A&H)	22 0	—	2 9	sachets	42 0	10 6	5 7	spot clearing cream					
(208 BW)				D Alidine (394 DF) ampoules	60mgm/2mils	100		vitamin skin food					
ts† 2.5mgm	100	15 10ea	—	Alipyril (1460 Dome)	treatment set	117 0ea	—	156 0	Bellair (1243 Topsy)				
on (1052 Revlon)	0201	37 0	9 3	single vials	10,000 p.n.u./mil	75 0ea	—	—	hair lacquer spray	19 0	4 9	2 8	
520 Gnome)				Alupent (154B) distributors	501 Geigy)			—	refill	12 0	3 0	1 8	
35mm	—	—	204 0	solution 5% 7.5mils	5 0ea	—	7 6		refill sachet	9 0	2 3	1 3	
elf I	—	—	263 7	solution 5% 10mils					aerosol	34 0	8 6	4 8	
elf IIA	—	—	666 0	D Andre Philippe (48 AP)	shampoo lacquer				Benbows (506 Gerhardt)				
elf IIAA	—	—	38 4	remover	4				beauty bath	51 0	12 9	6 10	
case for above	—	—	198 3	sun tan oil	23				D Betnelan (518 Glaxo) tablets	0.25mgm	30		
lo I	—	—	332 6	shampoo					D Betnesol (518 Glaxo) retention enema	100 mils	7		
lo IB	—	—	519 6	Sofaire sachet	7	3 4	10 6		Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo)	cream T5	30gm	14 6	—
lomat I	—	—	43 7	lipstick flavoured	31 11	8 0	3 6		ointment T5	30gm	14 6ea	—	19 4
case for above	—	—	3 9	Aniferol (529 Gorney)	dandruff remover	25 0	6 3	3 9	D Betsolan (518 Glaxo) existing entry				
black and white	—	—	7 5	Anifit (529 Gorney)	oil hair corrective	25 0	6 3	1 10	Betsolan (518 Glaxo)	cream tube T5	15gm	5 3ea	—
II 120, 620, 127	—	—	5 7	tube	25 0	(2 doz)	(2 doz)		eye/ear drops T5	5mils	5 0ea	—	7 0
mm cassette	—	—	5 7	D Ansochrome (1343 DW) existing entries					eye ointment T5	3gm	2 9ea	—	6 8
36 exp	—	—	4 5	Ansochrome (1343 DW)	film 200	20 exp	—	32 10	injection vial T5	20mils	15 0ea	—	20 0
20exp	—	—	4 5	film 100	35mm	20 exp	—	29 10	50mils	36 0ea	—	48 0	
ylight refill	—	—	4 6	film 35mm	12 exp	—	—	21 6	intra-articular	ampoules T5	1mil 6 12	0ea	—
36exp	—	—	11 7	film T/100	35mm	12 exp	—	21 6	tablets 0.25mgm T5	200	20 0ea	—	16 0
arkroom refill	—	—	36 1	film 50	35mm	36 exp	—	37 9	1000	90 0ea	—	26 8	
36exp	—	—	23 7	film 35mm	20 exp	—	—	25 11	Birley (874 GM&Co) delete tax column and insert tax				
apid cassette	—	—	10 6	film rolls	127	—	—	19 11	paid				
12exp	—	—	12 7	Ansun (50 APL)	ointment	21 0	5 3	3 0	Bisedia (1330 White)				
metre lengths	—	—	17 0	suppositories	21 0	5 3	3 0		4oz	7 0ea	—	—	
metre lengths	—	—	31 9	D Antipressan (1320 W5P) tablets	25				8oz	13 0ea	—	—	
reversal 8 mm	—	—	690 8	Arvynol (583 HP)	capsules	250mgm	100	13 8ea	16oz	24 0ea	—	—	
17 and U27	—	—	806 3	Aspro (893 Nicholas)	tablets	25	17 11	4 3	80oz	108 0ea	—	—	
ur negative NC17	—	—		Astral (333 Cupal) air fresheners	car	16 0	—	1 9					
II film 120	—	—		cedar block	24 6	—	—	2 9	Blue Mink (1188 Steiner)	perfume handbag size	44	6	11 1
mm cassette	—	—		Atarax (583 HP)	syrup	10mgm/5mils	4oz	5 0ea	Blue Velvet (1164 55L)	hand lotion	264	12 7	3 2
20exp	—	—		ts4B	100	16 2ea	—	24 3	hand lotion	265	20 0	5 0	2 11
36exp	—	—		ts4B	20	7 5ea	—	11 1½	Bristow's (105 BTD)	shampoo cream tube	33 6	8 4½	4 6
ur reversal C18	—	—		100	33 1ea	—	—	49 7½	Brocillin (1393 BRL)	capsules/tablets T5			
mm cassette	—	—		D Atensin (1320 W5P) tablets	200				125mgm	20	12 0ea	—	18 0
36exp	—	—		Atrixio (1164 55L)	hand care tube	412	24 0	6 0	100	49 4ea	—	74 0	
ector 300-M	—	—		Bain d'Or (597 HCL)	dusting powder	51 0	12 10	7 6	500	232 0ea	—	348 0	
800-M	—	—		Basque (682 KCL)	continental suntan oil				20	22 0ea	—	33 0	
520 Gnome) existing entries				No. 1	34 4	8 7	5 0		250mgm	100	96 8ea	—	145 0
magyl (1136 WJ&C)				No. 2	51 6	12 0	7 6		syrup	60mils	5 6ea	—	8 3
ts	45	69 0	17 3	suntan oil aerosol	85 10	21 5	12 6		Bronnley (194 Bronnley)	lemon soap guest	601/VJ	—	17 6
ts (23 Airwick)				mousse aerosol	85 10	21 5	12 6		orange soap punnet	600/T3	—	—	6 0
sol floral mist	35 3	—	3 11	Baumol (394 DF) baby powder					Brovolin (859 Moore)	cough syrup†	40oz	36 0ea	—
ngtime mist	35 3	—	3 11	Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)	eye liner cake	12 0	2 11	1 9	Broxil (1393 BRL)	syrup T5	60mils	11 0ea	—
ts (187 B5)				eye strengthener	12 0	2 11	1 9		capsules/tablets T5	125mgm	20	12 0ea	—
ts				shampoo greyaway	12 0	2 11	1 9		250mgm	100	49 4ea	—	74 0
8 10% 14mils	45 0	—	5 8	eyelashes	22 0	—	2 9		250mgm	500	232 0ea	—	348 0
B 20% 14mils	46 0	—	5 9	hair lacquer spray	18 10	4 7	2 9		250mgm	20	22 0ea	—	33 0
B 30% 14mils	47 0	—	5 11	home perm kit	18 10	4 7	2 9		250mgm	100	96 8ea	—	145 0
ent 2½% 4gm	19 0	—	2 5	lip glow pearly	18 10	4 7	2 9		500	463 4ea	—	694 0	
6% 4gm	19 0	—	2 5	lipstick	18 10	4 7	2 9						
10% 4gm	22 0	—	2 9	mascara roll-on	18 10	4 7	2 9						
(179 BDH)				D Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)	face powder								
act lens				hair lacquer spray									
lution 60mils	7 0ea	—	—	hair removing cream									
anal (221 Camden)				shampoo lanolin cream									
ositories†	10 48 0	12 0	7 0	skin food									
100 25 0ea	6 3ea	43 9											
Parsons (681 K)													
y cream 1oz tin	6 0	1 6	10										
1½oz jar	8 0	2 0	1 2										
(599 Henleys) existing entry													
(599 Henleys)													
riefs													
2 x 34in	46 0	4 5	6 0										
2 x 38in	47 6	4 7	6 3										
2 x 40in	49 0	4 9	6 6										
2 x 44in	55 6	5 4	7 6										
ndra (1364 HM5)													
stomy bag													
2 x 8in	13 6	—	—										
al (29 Alfonal)													
n oil 1pt	33 7	—	3 6										
etic fruits													
orbitol sweetened													
8oz	13 6	—	1 6										
zonnaise 7oz	27 0	—	3 0										
orporated milk													
6oz	38 5	—	1 0										
(4 doz)													
8oz	27 0	—	3 0										
arine (1336 WJ&C)													

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN brand DIGOXIN



TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC TABLETS & ELIXIR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

[illegible]

oz	530H	30	Oea	7	3ea	56	0
oz	530	49	6ea	12	1ea	92	6
oz	530A	90	Oea	21	11ea	168	0
oz	530B	153	Oea	37	4ea	285	0
presentation packs							
oz	022G	26	9ea	6	6ea	50	0
oz	022H	41	6ea	10	1ea	77	6
oz	022	73	6ea	17	11ea	137	6
oz	022A	105	Oea	25	7ea	195	0
(518 Glaxo)							
cereal	6oz	14	5	—		1	6
ol-F (228 Carlton)							
Mets	250	14	6ea	—			
cap (291 Consolidated)							
ules	20	4	6ea	—			
(462 Field)							
ive stick	6	11		1	8		11
et soap	9	3		2	2		1
d'Eve (Nina Ricci) (1405 Buser)							
um bath essence						37	6
rfume	4oz	—	—	—	—	36	6
	4oz	—	—	—	—	47	6
	4oz	—	—	—	—	63	0
	1oz	—	—	—	—	100	0
	2oz	—	—	—	—	172	0
		—	—	—	—	126	0
de luxe	2oz	—	—	—	—	28	6
ilet water	4oz	—	—	—	—	45	6
	8oz	—	—	—	—	73	6
	16oz	—	—	—	—	115	6
erie (Houbigant (1 Abbey))							
rfum de toilette							
atomiser	136.25	—	—	—	—	35	0
rfume	106.84	—	—	—	—	27	6
	106.35	—	—	—	—	57	9
	106.36	—	—	—	—	92	0
	106.37	—	—	—	—	140	0
urse diffuseur							
	106.92	—	—	—	—	40	0
refill	106.93	—	—	—	—	27	6
icum	149.19	—	—	—	—	7	0
her's Castoria (1540 Tracey)							
rup	48	0	12	0		6	11
(427 Esso) (distributors 1006 Pl)							
rosols							
flykiller popular	33	3	—	—	—	3	9
woodworm	42	3	—	—	—	4	9
ovin (1091 Rybar)†							
4oz	36	0	—	—	—	4	6
y Plus (1261 UCAL)							
onic	20	0	5	0		2	11
	33	6	8	4½		4	9
or (291 Consolidated)							
jection 10mills	5	10	Oea	—	—		
10mills	50	73	9ea	—	—		
gere Royale (Houbigant (1 Abbey))							
ap (3)	341.26	—	—	—	—	18	0
Fizz (Lubin (1 Abbey))							
au de toilette	599	—	—	—	—	24	6
	689	—	—	—	—	16	9
	690	—	—	—	—	29	9
tomiser	600	—	—	—	—	33	3
erfume	639	—	—	—	—	19	3
	649	—	—	—	—	35	0
	650	—	—	—	—	56	0
	651	—	—	—	—	91	0
	652	—	—	—	—	131	3
soap (3)	616	—	—	—	—	20	0
talcum	836	—	—	—	—	7	0
thead (1188 Steiner)							
hair conditioner	32	6	8	1		4	9
	8oz	32	8	8	2	4	9
co Thymoline (261 Christy) 6oz							
ome (520 Gnome)							
projectors							
Classic	741	—	—	—	—	259	6
	749	—	—	—	—	335	0
	743	—	—	—	—	418	0
	746	—	—	—	—	299	6
	745	—	—	—	—	397	0
	744	—	—	—	—	759	6
Auto	756	—	—	—	—	577	6
Litemaster I	733	—	—	—	—	472	0
	734	—	—	—	—	632	6
	735	—	—	—	—	677	6
	736	—	—	—	—	797	6
(994 P&M)							
after bath freshener	7755	85	9	21	5	12	6
roll-on refill	7754	24	0	6	0	3	6
talcum powder	7756	37	8	9	5	5	6
ya (532 Goya)							
deodorant dry							
refill	18	11	4	9		2	9
magic moisture	51	7	12	11		7	6
ya (532 Goya)							
Cedar Wood							
gel after-shave 135							
shave cream lather 139							
Golden Girl							
lipstick luxury 103							
ossmith's (544 Grassmith)							
lily of the valley bath							
crystals 809/909	44	6	11	1½		6	6
erlain (548 Guerlain)							
crystal vision						12	6
emostop (291 Consolidated)							
injection 2mills	6	24	Oea	6	Oea	—	
riest Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)							
base de poudre jaspée						25	0
inz (593 Heinz) strained foods							

	apricots and apples can						
	5oz	17	8	—			11
	(2 doz)						
	Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)						
	Scimitar long-lash	—	—	—		19	6
	refill	—	—	—		12	6
	Hepacort Plus (799 MP)						
	suppositories	6	5	4	—	7	1
D	Hepacort Plus (799 MP)						
D	suppositories	8					
	Hexa-Betalin (413 Lilly) 5mills						
	Hi and Dri (1052 Revlon)						
	roll-on deodorant	55	6	13	10½	8	3
	Hilkinson (606 Hill)						
	binoculars	8 x 30	—	—	—	242	6
		8 x 40	—	—	—	275	0
		7 x 50	—	—	—	324	0
		10 x 50	—	—	—	330	0
		12 x 50	—	—	—	375	0
		16 x 50	—	—	—	385	0
		20 x 60	—	—	—	530	0
	Histantin (208 BW)						
	tablets 50 mgm†57						
		100	16	0ea	—	24	0
		500	70	8ea	—	106	0
	Hobson's (611 JH&S)						
	black beer minor	55	8	8	4	1	8
		(4 doz)		(4 doz)			
	½ bott	67	10	10	2	4	3
		(2 doz)		(2 doz)			
	bott	60	0	9	0	7	9
	Idole (Lubin (1 Abbey))						
	eau de toilette	859	—	—	—	28	0
		860	—	—	—	43	9
		861	—	—	—	77	0
		862	—	—	—	122	6
	Imprudence (1350 Worth)						
	perfume	1oz	—	—	—	98	0
	In Love (1376 Hartnell)						
	bath dusting						
	powder	HL7	91	0	22	9	13
	bath cubes	HL17	34	0	8	6	5
	hand lotion	HL33	42	6	10	7½	6
	perfume	HL1	48	0	12	0	7
		HL5	137	0	34	3	20
	talcum	HL9	44	6	11	1½	6
	cream						
	perfume	HL47	72	0	18	0	10
	perfume						
	spray	HL6	106	0	26	6	15
D	In Love (1376 Hartnell)						
D	soap guest	HL8V					
	Intimate (1052 Revlon)						
	dusting powder	191	6	47	10½	28	6
	eau de toilette	112	6	28	1½	16	9
		161	3	40	4	24	0
		141	0	35	9	21	0
	spray						
	hand and body						
	lotion	57	0	14	3	8	6
		77	3	19	3	11	6
	perfume	1oz	17	4ea	4	4ea	31
		1oz	26	0½ea	6	6ea	46
		100	9	25	2	15	0
	soap	218	6	54	1½	32	6
	spray mist	80	9	20	2	12	0
	talcum						
	Intoxication (1464 D'Orsay)						
	parfum de toilette						
	2oz	601	11	3ea	2	9ea	21
	4oz	602	19	0ea	4	9ea	35
	8oz	603	30	9ea	7	5ea	57
	16oz	604	48	0ea	11	8ea	89
	perfume	1oz	95	11	3ea	2	9ea
		1oz	90	17	0ea	4	2ea
		1oz	530G	20	0ea	4	10ea
		1oz	530H	30	0ea	7	3ea
		1oz	530	49	6ea	12	1ea
		2oz	530A	90	0ea	21	11ea
		4oz	530B	153	0ea	37	4ea
	presentation packs						
	1oz	022G	26	9ea	6	6ea	50
	1oz	022H	41	6ea	10	1ea	77
	1oz	022	73	6ea	17	11ea	137
	2oz	022A	105	0ea	25	7ea	195
	Isomat-Rapid (16 Agfa)						
	camera	—	—	—	—	348	9
	e.r. case	—	—	—	—	31	6
	Jackson's (662 EJ)						
	barley sugar						
	drops	4oz	11	6	1	7	1
	glucose mints	4oz	11	6	1	7	1
	mixed fruit						
	drops	4oz	11	6	1	7	1
	Devon fruits	4oz	11	6	1	7	1
	night cough†	1oz	15	0	3	7	2
	lozenge bismuth						
	dyspepsia	50	13	8	3	3	—
	pastilles creds	2oz	15	0	3	7	2
	Envoy	2oz	15	0	3	7	2
	tangerine	4oz	11	6	1	7	1
	lozenges						
	C.S.						
	peppermint	2oz	13	8	1	11	1
	sulphur	2oz	13	8	—	—	1
	bismuth	1oz	7	0	—	—	1
D	Jests (440 Ex-lax) antacid mints						
	Jeypine (671 Jeyes) 8oz	13	9	—	—	1	8
	Johnson's (674 JEP)						
	syringes sterile single-use						
	2mills	8 x 50	133	4	—	20	10
	with needle						
	6 x 50	150	0	—	—	30	10
	5mills	8 x 25	100	0	—	14	7
	with needle						

	8 x 25	133	4	—	19	7
	needles sterile single-use				20	0
	Kamillosan (221 Camden)					
	ointment	20gm	28	0	7	0
		1lb	20	0ea	5	0ea
D	Kaomin (413 Lilly)					
	Kathleen Court (682 KCL)					
	facial youth cream					
	tube	27	4	6	10	4
	jar	48	0	12	0	7
	soap (3)	37	6	9	4	5
D	Kathleen Court (682 KCL)					
	cleansing cream, night			cream,	rose	petal
	skin tonic					rouge,
	Kleinerts (706 Kleinerts)					
	one-way under-					
	nappies (2)	32	0	—		3 11
	Klik (563 Hampshire)					
	air freshener	35	0	—		3 11
	fly killer	35	0	—		3 11
	Kodak (711 Kodak)					
	Instamatic camera					
		200	82	10½ea	20	9ea
	148	3				
	Konica (1017 PO)					
	cine camera					
	EYE half-frame	—		—		630
	Kwells (893 Nicholas)					
	old type†	22	6	—		2 6
	Lady Manhattan (462 Field)					
	perfume	55	4	13	2	8
	talcum	34	6	8	2	5
	L'Air de Temps (Nina Ricci) (1402 Buser)					
	dusting powder TB3	—		—		19 6
	TB1	—		—		55 0
	TB2	—		—		38 0
	sachet	—		—		21 0
	foam bath essence	—		—		37 6
	perfume	½oz	—	—		36 6
		½oz	—	—		47 6
		½oz	—	—		63 0
		1oz	—	—		100 0
		2oz	—	—		172 0
	de luxe	—		—		126 0
	atomiser	½oz	—	—		63 0
	refill	—		—		35 0
	atomiser	2oz	—	—		95 0
	refill	—		—		63 0
	coffret	—		—		115 0
	toilet water	2oz	—	—		28 6
		4oz	—	—		45 6
		8oz	—	—		73 6
		16oz	—	—		115 6
	Lancaster (724 LDP)	retail prices should be in bold				
	type					
	Lanolive (1198 51C)					
	shave cream,					
	brushless	18	6	4	6	2
		28	6	7	1	4
	skin lotion	32	6	7	11	4
	skin cream	32	6	7	11	4
	LeDandy (1464 D'Orsay)					
	parfum de toilette					
	2oz	601	3ea	2	9ea	21
	4oz	602	19	0ea	4	9ea
	8oz	603	30	9ea	7	5ea
	16oz	604	48	0ea	11	8ea
	57	6				
	atomiser					
	3½oz	650A	35	0ea	8	7ea
	refill	650AR	28	0ea	6	9ea
	52	0				
	perfume					
	½oz	95	11	3ea	2	9ea
	1oz	90	17	0ea	4	2ea
	½oz	530G	20	0ea	4	10ea
	½oz	530H	30	0ea	7	3ea
	1oz	530	49	6ea	12	1ea
	2oz	530A	90	0ea	21	11ea
	4oz	530B	153	0ea	37	4ea
	285	0				
	atomiser					
	½oz	50A	26	0ea	6	4ea
	48	6				
	presentation packs					
	½oz	022G	26	9ea	6	6ea
	1oz	022H	41	6ea	10	1ea
	1oz	022	73	6ea	17	11ea
	137	6				
	1oz	022A	105	0ea	25	7ea
	195	0				
	Ledermycin (746 Lederle)					
	ointment T5 0.5%					
	20gm	3	10ea	—		5
	9					
	Leichner (749 Leichter)					
	Beauty Touch refill	27	6	6	11	4
	4	0				
D	Leviton (187 BS) tablets					
	Linda Lee (855 Mondart)					
	hair spray	6oz	24	0	6	0
	3	6				
	Liquiglove					
	(188 Steiner)	51	3	12	9	7
	6					
	Liquilan (682 KCL)					
	skin lotion	17	2	4	3	2
		27	4	6	10	4
	4	0				
	Love Pat (1052 Revlon)					
	de luxe compact	72	6	18	1½	10
	tortoise tone case	43	9	10	11	6
	white case	43	9	10	11	6
	refill	33	6	8	4½	5
	0					
	Loving Care (172 BMCL)					
	hair colour lotion	46	0	11	6	6
	9					
	Lysanthine (1336 WJ&C)					
	granules	76	0	19	0	9
	7					
	Macarthy's (785 Macarthy)					
	metric medicine					
	measure	10	8	—		1
	4					
	Magicurl (1113 5&B)					
	capsules	6	2	1	6½	10

[illegible]

fours	15 0	3 9	2 6	50mils	74 3	18 7	9 11	bath cubes	605	27 0	6 9
children's cherry				75mils	101 1	25 3	13 4	bouquet perfumed			
bark	2oz 14 0	3 6	2 6	2oz	24 0	6 0	3 2	Cologne	603	34 0	8 6
adult's cherry	4oz 21 6	5 4½	3 6	D Vademecum (84 B&S)					613	48 0	12 0
cough	21 6	5 4½	3 6	Valium (1074 Roche)				complexion			
junior linctus	17 6	4 4½	2 11	ampoules 10mgm/	6 11	8ea	—	soap	604	41 0	10 3
speedy cough	27 0	6 9	4 6	2mils ts4B	—	—	17 6	dusting powder	606	58 0	14 6
diarrhoea	27 0	6 9	4 6	syrup 2mgm/5mils	8 0ea	—	12 0	hand lotion	606X	46 0	11 6
mixture	4oz 18 0	4 6	3 0	ts4B	36 8ea	—	55 0	perfume	612	34 0	8 6
ear drops golden	16 9	4 2	2 9	tablets 10mgm	100 36	0ea	—	skin perfume	601	65 0	16 3
embrocation	4oz 20 0	5 0	3 0	ts4B	500 145	4ea	—	talcum	616	51 0	12 9
extract malt and				Valoid (208 BW)			218 0	White Mink (1188 Steiner)	608	36 0	9 0
c.i.o.	1lb 28 6	—	—	injection				perfume			
flavourings	2lb 52 0	—	—	50mgm/mils ts7 5	60 0	—	7 6	handbag size	44	6	11 1
synthetic	½oz 15 6	—	2 0	Velouty (379 Dixor)				Windsor (1070 Windsor)			
food colourings	½oz 15 6	—	2 0	powder cream				bath crystals	1222	52 6	12 10
synthetic	19 0	4 9	3 0	tube	11 5	2 10	1 8	bath cubes	1216	22 8	5 6½
foot powder				jar	36 8	4 8	2 10	bath disks	1203	17 4	4 2½
fuller's earth					34 0	8 6	5 0	hand cream	1221	38 6	9 4½
cream	15 0	3 9	2 0	Vibazine (583 HP)				perfume stick	1219	26 0	6 4
powder	14 0	—	2 0	tablets				soap, toilet	1201	9 4	2 3½
Gee's linctust	3oz 13 6	—	1 9	25mgm ts7	20 5	4ea	—	luxury	1202	14 11	3 7½
6oz 22 6	—	—	3 0	100 23	7ea	—	35 4½	talcum powder	1215	24 5	5 11½
ginerate				D Vigdor (299 CV)				talcum puffer	1220	38 6	9 4½
concentrate	16 0	2 5	2 3	Vigdor (299 CV)				shaving			
glycerine suppositories				after shave lotion	572	120 0	29 3	cream lather	21	4	5 4
infants	14 6	—	—	bath oil 3 Cracker			17 6	stick	18	9	4 8½
children's	60gr 18 9	—	—	Brolly	356	37 8	9 2	refill	11	5	2 10½
adult's	90gr 23 0	—	—	Cupid Heart	334	27 6	6 9	York Town (1131 Shulton)			
indigestion				Diabolo	360	19 0	4 7	retail prices should be in bold type			
lozenges	16 0	4 0	2 9	Fairy Lantern	339	24 0	5 10	Young's (1538 Marcos)			
influenza mixture				Fairy Wand	336	29 0	7 1	hair conditioner			
red	18 0	4 6	3 0	Golden Roses	330	20 9	5 1	pressing oil			
iodised throat				capsules	359	24 0	5 10	shampoo medicated			
lozenges	10 9	2 8	1 8	Introduction to							
iron and yeast	16 0	4 0	2 9	Luxury	333	48 0	11 9				
tonic tablets	22 6	—	3 0	bubble bath Pink							
juniper beans	12 6	3 1½	2 0	Champagne	346	17 0	4 2				
linseed and liquorice	20 6	5 1½	3 6	345	32 6	7 11	4 9				
lozenges 1½oz	6 6	—	10½	347	65 6	16 0	9 6				
menthol and winter-				eau de Cologne	590	31 0	7 7				
green cream	17 6	4 4½	3 0	Cologne or	560	17 3	4 2				
nebuliser	20 0	—	3 0	lavender	563	72 0	17 7				
ointment	18 6	4 7½	3 0	Cologne export							
tube	29 0	7 3	5 0	Champagne	569	51 6	12 7				
olive oil	18 6	4 7½	3 0	Raffia Net	580	44 6	10 10				
2½oz 11 9	—	1 9	—	Winchester	582	44 6	10 10				
5oz 19 9	—	3 0	—	Verona	583	82 0	20 0				
10oz 35 9	—	5 6	—	Chianti	586	120 0	29 3				
20oz 65 0	—	9 3	—	perfume	587	31 0	7 7				
pastilles				Devon Violets	722	46 4	11 4				
Gee's linctust	2oz 13 9	—	1 9	Silver Roses	733	31 0	7 7				
glycerine, lemon				V.I.P. (1545 Fasweld)							
and honey 2oz	13 9	2 1	1 11	baby pants coloured	7 6	—	1 3				
glycerine				white	6 6	—	1 3				
thymol 2oz	13 9	—	1 9	Voulez-Vous (1464 D'Orsay)							
peppermint oil				parfum de							
solution ½oz	10 6	—	1 6	toilette	2oz 601	11 3ea	2 9ea				
pile ointment tube	20 6	5 1½	3 6	4oz 602	19 0ea	4 9ea	35 6				
jar	20 6	5 1½	3 6	8oz 603	30 9ea	7 5ea	57 6				
pine disinfectant				16oz 604	48 0ea	11 8ea	89 6				
8oz 13 0	—	1 9	—	atomiser							
16oz 21 6	—	3 0	—	3½oz 650A	35 0ea	8 7ea	65 0				
raspberry vinegar				refill 650AR	28 0ea	6 9ea	52 0				
2½oz 13 0	—	1 9	—	4oz 95	11 3ea	2 9ea	21 0				
5oz 19 0	—	2 9	—	4oz 90	17 0ea	4 2ea	32 6				
with olive oil				½oz 040G	22 6ea	5 4ea	42 0				
2½oz 12 9	3 2	2 0	—	½oz 040H	35 0ea	8 5ea	65 0				
5oz 20 6	5 1½	3 6	—	1oz 040	55 0ea	13 5ea	102 6				
sulphur tablets				2oz 040A	96 0ea	23 5ea	179 0				
orange flavour	5 6	1 4½	10½	4oz 040B	169 0ea	41 5ea	315 0				
toilet lanolin	15 0	3 9	2 6	atomiser ½oz 50A	26 0ea	6 4ea	48 6				
toothache drops	15 6	3 10½	2 6	D Wallis (1479 Wallis)							
wart paint	15 6	3 10½	2 6	super saccharin	100	4 6	—				
wintergreen				500	15 0	—	2 3				
ointment	11 9	2 11	1 9	Welldom (1154 S&N)							
witch hazel jelly	15 0	3 9	2 6	tablets gr. 10 ts4B	50	60 0	—				
worm syrup	20 6	5 1½	3 6	10 and 25							
Uraseptine (49 AF)				White Cross (681 K)							
granules 80gm	66 0	16 6	8 9	cough mixture	2oz 12 0	3 0	1 8				
Uromide (291 Consolidated)				4oz 17 0	4 3	2 6	—				
tablets 25 6 6ea	1 7½ea	—	—	White Fire (544 Grossmith)							
200 38 9ea	9 8ea	—	—	bath crystals	609	44 6	11 1½				
Vademecum (1539 BV)											
mouthwash 25mils	44 4	11 1	5 9								

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THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

A	Pifco (983 Pifco)	hair curlers	1055	15	6ea	3	10½ea	25	0
		Vanity curling tongs	1155	24	4ea	6	1ea	39	6
A	Poli-grip (1178 Stafford)	denture cream	18	0	—	—	—	2	3
D	Ponoxylan (1320 WSP)	ear drops	15mils	—	—	—	—	—	—
D		eye ointment	5gm	—	—	—	—	—	—
D		nasal cream	½oz	—	—	—	—	—	—
●	Quickies (451 F&J)	sun tan oil pads	25	8	—	6	5	3	9
A	Quintas (1320 WSP)	tablets ts4B	15	48	0	12	0	7	0
R	Robinson's (285 Colman)	whole lemon	26oz	25	0	3	9	3	0
A	Sensodyne (1178 Stafford)	toothpaste	32	7	—	8	2	4	9
A	Silbe (1320 WSP)	asthma inhalant†	½oz	75	0	—	—	9	5
		tablets†	24	39	0	9	9	5	9
		calcium syrup	6oz	66	0	—	—	8	3
A	Silbedonna (1320 WSP)	cough syrup	6oz	48	0	12	0	7	0
		elixir ts4A	4oz	60	0	15	0	8	9
A	Silbevit (1320 WSP)	tablets ts4A	50	48	0	12	0	7	0
		elixir	4oz	60	0	15	0	8	9
A	Silbinat (1320 WSP)	tablets	50	84	0	21	0	12	3
A	Silcomplex (1320 WSP)	elixir	4oz	48	0	12	0	7	0
A		tablets	25	42	0	10	6	6	2
●	Soframycin (1087 Roussel) TS	eye drops	5mils	30	0	—	—	3	9
●		eye ointment	5gm	13	4	—	—	1	8
A	Sofra-Tulle (1087 Roussel) TS	dressings 4 x 4in 10	58	0	—	—	—	7	3
		strip 4 x 10in	58	0	—	—	—	7	3
A	Spastipax (894 Nicholas)	tablets ts4A	30	64	0	—	—	8	0
		250 37 8ea	—	—	—	—	—	56	6
A	Tek (672 Johnson) tooth-brush	bristle short-head	26	0	—	—	—	3	3
R		bristle/nylon	26	0	—	—	—	3	3
R		Duet multituft	15	10	—	—	—	2	0
●	The Young Ones (1546 Sheranel)	Major multituft	17	11	—	—	—	2	3
		hair spray	8oz	19	6	4	10½	2	11
		aerosol	16oz	30	0	7	6	4	6
A	Tidman's (1235 Tidman)	table sea salt	12oz	24	9	—	—	2	9
		5lb 108	0	—	—	—	—	12	0
●	Tramil (655 ICC)	48	6	—	—	—	—	7	6
A	Yestamin (422 EGC) distributors 1318 KWM)	powder	8oz	35	9	—	—	4	3
		16oz	52	6	—	—	—	6	3

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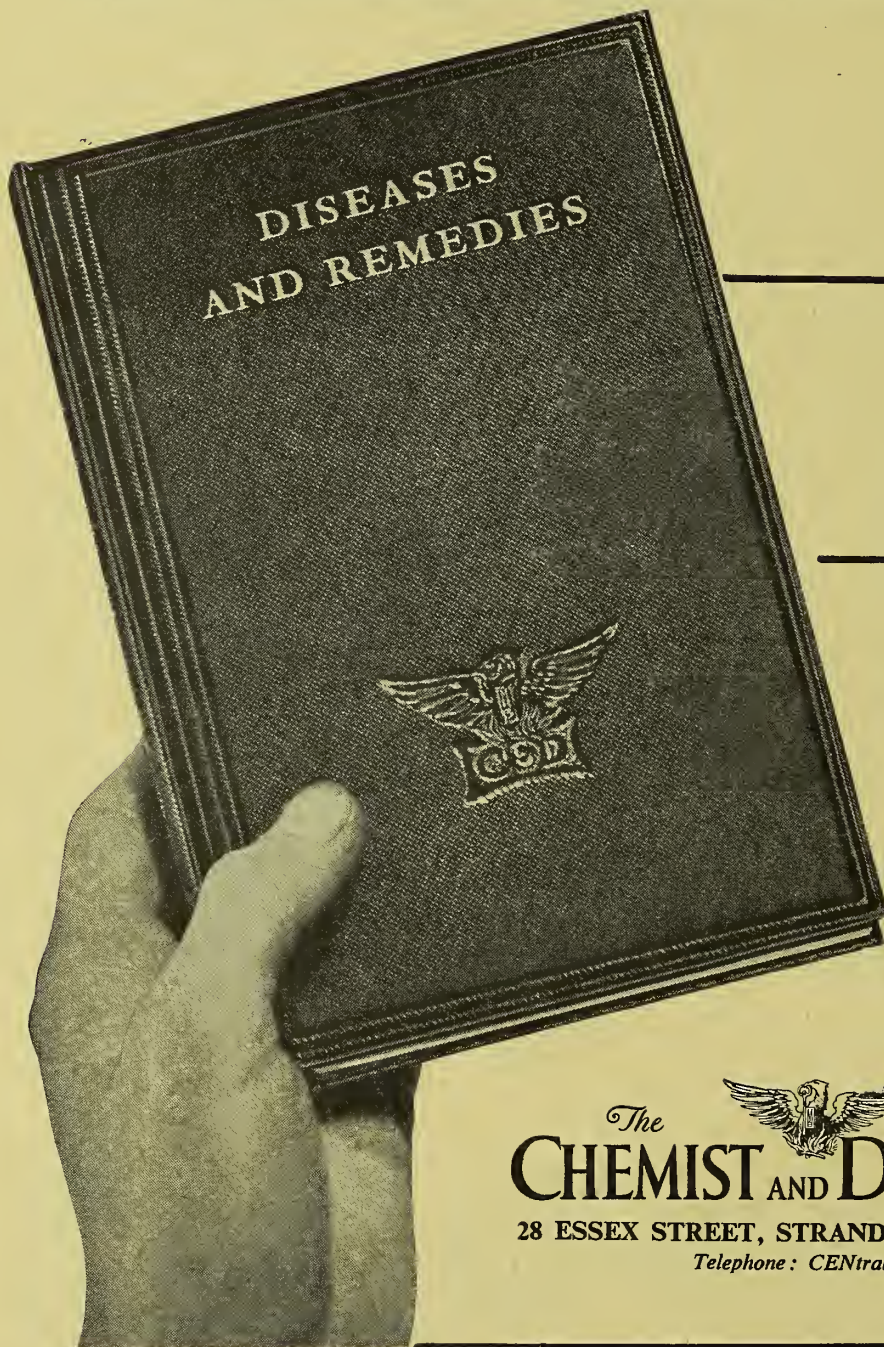
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